

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. 42.

New York and Chicago, January 15, 1910.

No. 3.

TEST OF MEAT INSPECTION LAW.

The Federal government has intervened in the suit of the Pittsburgh Melting Company against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to compel the railroad to ship meat products without the government inspection stamp. The government wants to learn the testimony in the case, as it may result in an attack on the meat inspection law. A master has been appointed to take the evidence.

The Pittsburgh Melting Company is a manufacturer of oleo oil. Some months ago, following an instruction from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, the railroad company refused to accept a car of 75 tierces of oil for shipment to Baltimore for export to Amsterdam, Holland, because according to the department order the manufacturers had failed to have the packages stamped as to contents by a meat inspector of the government. The order was made in furtherance of the terms of the meat inspection law movement and stipulated that all meat products accepted by railroad for interstate shipment must bear a certificate of the contents showing whether they had been inspected and passed.

The melting company has brought suit against the railroad. The penalty in the case might be confiscation of the goods, the loss falling on the common carrier accepting the shipment and making it necessary for the latter to settle with the shipper for the loss.

This case is an equity proceeding and upon instructions from the Attorney-General Wickersham, the United States attorney at Pittsburgh has interested himself in the case to learn the relation of shipper and carrier under the meat inspection law. The ruling has caused much confusion in certain shipments and the government believes its constitutionality will be attacked. The government therefore is anxious for the information which it might gain in this case.

CONVICT ABATTOIR AND OIL MILL.

A trustee of the Mississippi State penitentiary has made a report in which he advocates the establishment of a packinghouse and cold storage plant, and also a cotton oil mill, to be operated by the State with convict labor, and provided with material from State convict farms. He thinks this would solve the problem of cheaper meat and food supplies in his State. This is certainly a novel proposition, and is not likely to be looked upon with favor by meat or cotton oil interests in that State.

GET AFTER ENEMIES OF OLEO

Show Congressmen Who Are Their Constituents

The National Provisioner is in receipt of a letter on the oleomargarine question from a small packer in the State of Minnesota which should set the trade to thinking. It indicates a means by which the greatest enemy of oleomargarine in Congress may be retired to private life, where he belongs, and where he will be sent at the Congressional election next fall if the friends of oleomargarine in his district will only do their duty.

It is a notorious fact that ex-Governor Hoard of Wisconsin has been the chief instrument of the butter lobby in manipulating Congress from the outside on matters affecting butter and oleomargarine. It is equally well known that Congressman James A. Tawney of Minnesota has been the chief instrument of the butter trust "on the inside" in Congress for this purpose. Mr. Tawney, by virtue of his place as chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House, is in a powerful position.

Mr. Tawney defends his hostility to oleomargarine by claiming to represent the dairy interests of his district, while it is a fact that, out of the 200,000 population of his district but 3,000 are dairymen. The remaining 197,000 consumers who live in his district are compelled to pay 40 to 50 cents per pound for their butter to foster a monopoly legalized by the statute which Mr. Tawney champions and seeks to make even more severe.

It is to this fact that attention is called by the packer whose letter is printed herewith. He reminds the trade, both packer and retailer, as well as the laboring man and the consumer generally, that if the 197,000 constituents of Mr. Tawney who are thus discriminated against in favor of the 3,000 were to be made fully aware of the situation, there would be no danger of the return of Mr. Tawney to his seat in Congress at the next session.

How Tawney Misrepresents His Constituents.

The attention of packers, retailers and all others interested, not only in Mr. Tawney's district but in the districts of other members of Congress hostile to a "square deal" for oleomargarine and for the consumer, is called to the following clear statement of the situation by the Minnesota packer referred to.

Winona, Minn., Jan. 7, 1910.

Editor The National Provisioner:

As a reader of your valued paper and a

resident of Mr. Tawney's State, having worked up from a day laborer in a small packinghouse to a position of an employer of labor, I note with interest your statement that the butter trust in Congress will be represented by Tawney in the coming legislation looking to the removal of the tax on oleomargarine.

You are right when you say he ignores the 197,000 people in his district who are not dairymen in order to champion the cause of some 3,000, and incidentally taxes every consumer of butter for the benefit of these few. We who are here on the ground, and know the conditions, know that if this matter is properly put before the people of his district, Mr. Tawney will not grace the halls of Congress as a representative either of this district or the butter trust after his present term expires.

The people in his district seem to be ignorant of the real issues involved. The butter trust and its constituent parts in this district have befuddled the issue by misrepresentation, and it remains for the interests involved to tell them the truth.

The remarkable thing about this whole agitation to my mind has been the inactivity of the interests opposing the butter trust. As a matter of fact, it is questionable to me, from what I have seen, whether the oleomargarine manufacturers really want the present law changed. Your paper should call their attention to the proposition that Mr. Tawney, in helping to maintain a tax on one of the prime necessities of life, and as the avowed representative of the butter trust, is not representing his district. The people of this district, if made acquainted with the facts, will certainly retire Mr. Tawney to private life.

I note from your publication that the National Retail Grocers' Association passed a resolution against the present oleomargarine law. There are more retail grocers in Mr. Tawney's district than there are butter manufacturers. These retail grocers under the present law are practically prohibited from selling their customers a substitute for 50c. butter. If some organization would take it into their hands to acquaint every grocer in Mr. Tawney's district with the fact that he is one of those responsible for this condition of affairs, I believe it would help materially to retire Mr. Tawney to the rear.

The same condition exists as regards the retail butchers, who likewise are more numerous than the butter manufacturers. However, neither one of these is as much interested as the laborer and salaried man, of whom there are five hundred to where there is one creamery butter manufacturer.

The various labor unions in this district should be made acquainted with the exact meaning of the present oleomargarine law. When it is understood that the present law puts a tax on a substitute for butter which makes it possible for a combination of creamery butter manufacturers to get to

gether and tell the people of this district what they must pay for an absolute necessity, then I think you will agree with me it is almost certain that Mr. Tawney as the representative of these interests will be retired to private life.

What is needed in this district is enlightenment on the oleomargarine subject, and there will be nothing more to fear from Mr. Tawney, whom you seem to think is the mainstay of the butter trust in Congress.

Yours truly,

A SMALL PACKER.

DAIRYMEN WHO USE OLEO.

Carrying on its campaign of education of the public in the fight for a square deal for oleomargarine, the New York Times this week prints the following editorial reference to dairymen who unload their butter on the helpless consumer at a monopolistic price, and then buy and use the cheaper oleomargarine in their own homes. The Times says:

A really remarkable contribution to the oleomargarine controversy is made by The Owego (N. Y.) Record, a paper printed close to what is believed to be the biggest creamery in the world and naturally not antagonistic to the important dairy interests of that part of the State. It says that the very men who make butter use "oleo" on their own tables to such an extent that the trade in it there has grown to "tremendous proportions," and that they will continue to do so as long as they can sell their own product for 40 cents a pound and get for 20 cents something that looks and tastes just as well and is equally wholesome and nutritious. The competition of the substitute may in time put the price of butter below the price of production, but even then the farmer will not abandon "oleo"; he will simply sell his cows and turn his attention to something else than dairying.

And The Record insists that, in that section, at least, there is no attempt to palm off oleomargarine as butter. It sells on its merits for what it is. That is all any dairyman or butter dealer has a right to ask, The Record thinks, and to those who are pleading with the "true Grangers" not to buy or use a food that is threatening the dairy interests with ruin it declares that they are wasting their time, the farmers not caring to make pocket sacrifices to "the principle of the thing." The fact might as well be faced, argues The Record, that "a good substitute for butter has been devised which can be produced much more cheaply than butter can be produced, and that the great mass of the people are certainly going to adopt the substitute as long as it is cheaper than butter."

Those who are proposing by increased taxes to drive oleomargarine out of the market are warned by The Record that they will meet resentful opposition from a multitude of people who are already complaining bitterly about the cost of living, and lawmakers would do well to remember that public sentiment has a way of manifesting itself at the polls.

This is all sound sense, every word of it, and, coming from such a source, it is particularly significant. There is neither reason nor excuse for putting any tax at all on oleomargarine, whether colored or uncolored, and the efforts now making to increase the present tax are nothing less than criminal.

TAYLOR PROTECTS PORK ROLL.

The Taylor Provision Company of Trenton, N. J., has commenced action in the State courts to prevent the use of a similar name for a trade article by a competitor, who is declared to imitate the Taylor product closely, and sell his goods on that basis, because of the reputation of the Taylor product.

LIVESTOCK MEN DEMANDS SQUARE DEAL FOR OLEO

American National Livestock Association in Convention

The thirteenth annual convention of the American National Livestock Association was held this week at Denver, Colo., and was attended by representative livestock men from all over the country. It was held in conjunction with the Western Livestock Show, which has come to be one of the exhibitions of national and international importance, and where there was a splendid exhibit of both fat and feeder stock.

The Association in its convention considered several questions of interest to the meat and packing trades and to the consumer. A demand was made on Congress for a square deal for oleomargarine. The leather and shoe interests were severely scored in connection with the hide duty discussion, and a demand for the replacing of cattle hides on the dutiable list was made. The beef shortage was discussed, and in connection with the convention the meeting of the new American Beef Producers' Association was a feature which promises much for an increase in meat supplies in the future.

In his annual address President H. A. Jastro, of California, referred to the past year as one of exceptional prosperity for the stock raisers of the West. He predicted a continuance of present high values, to which he said stockmen were entitled. He quoted figures showing our immense livestock wealth, and our heavy export trade in the past. Had it not been for these meat exports, he said, livestock prices would have suffered severely. He referred to recent heavy decreases in our meat exports, which he did not deplore, but for which he rather rejoiced, because it afforded more of a home market for livestock products.

Causes for Decreased Supply and High Prices.

Concerning the causes for decrease in production and higher prices President Jastro said:

It is never safe to ascribe any result to one particular cause, and in this case there are several contributing reasons which have brought about the present conditions. Foremost is the price of corn and other kinds of grain, meals and fodder used in fattening livestock. Since 1904 our annual corn crop has been over 2,500,000,000 bushels, and the price has ranged above 50 cents. This necessarily means higher costs to produce livestock in the corn belt of the Middle West, which is the great feed lot for the bulk of our livestock. Farmers have found it more profitable to sell their grain than to feed it to stock. Many recently discovered uses for corn have created a demand that has absorbed a large percentage of the crop at attractive prices, and, besides, we export from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels of corn annually. It is, therefore, not likely that in future the price of corn will materially decline; and, that being the true cost of producing, livestock will be correspondingly high. In the intermountain country many desirable districts heretofore used exclusively for livestock are being devoted to agricultural productions yielding better returns.

During the past three or four seasons, and especially the last one, there has been a general cleaning up of many of the herds of the West. One reason for this has been the very unsatisfactory conditions on the open range, and another reason is that many cattlemen, finding their business has been unprofitable, embraced the opportunity afforded by the present prices to clean up and balance their accounts without any loss, and possibly with some profit.

Others may have different explanations for the fact that we do not seem to be raising as much livestock per capita as in former years, but to my mind every reason is comprehended in the broad statement that the American farmer and ranchman have concluded that it was more to their pecuniary advantage to pursue other branches of agriculture or trade. Assuming that the prevailing prices for livestock are now on a remunerative basis, and that they will continue, there need be no fear of any threatened curtailment of our supply of meat food products. The supply of livestock will be forthcoming under the stimulus of profitable prices; but it is idle to ever expect people to raise livestock if they can realize more net money by producing other kinds of crops.

There have been quite a few statements appearing in the newspapers relative to a shortage of meat food products. There is no occasion for the slightest alarm on that score. We exported last year about \$200,000,000 of meat food products, and, until the home demand is able to consume that surplus, we need not worry about our own supply.

He was not alarmed at the alleged shortage in meat products; on the contrary, he thought there was a plentiful supply—at least, enough to keep up prices for the benefit of the stockmen. He referred to the formation of the Beef Producers' Association of America, and also to the campaign to teach consumers the use of the cheaper cuts of meat.

Tariff Revision Declared a Farce.

President Jastro characterized the recent revision of the tariff as "farfical," and declared that the people would demand a speedy further revision of duties. "The only way to correct the outrageous favoritism and inequalities of the tariff," said he, "is a large and continuous dose of publicity." A non-partisan tariff commission with ample power to act appeared to him the best way to achieve this, he said, and he commended the formation of the new Tariff Board as a step in the right direction. "The present system of making a tariff bill," said he, "is a game of polite theft." Concerning the question of duty on hides he said:

The broad point I wish to specially emphasize is that, under a just application of the protective policy, the labor engaged in raising livestock is entitled to the same measure of protection as the labor employed in any other industry. Our livestock and hides are to us a finished product. All the equipment on our ranches and farms, as well as all that is required for our personal sustenance and comfort, is protected by a tariff, and on that account we pay a correspondingly higher price. To offset this burden of higher prices we are surely entitled on our livestock and hides to a compensating duty against the hides from Argentina, Mexico or Canada, where the conditions, as is well known, are vastly different, both as regards the protective system in effect in those countries, the cost of labor, land and all of the appurtenances used in the raising of stock. None can successfully dispute the logic of our position. All we ask is equality under the law, and it was denied us when hides were placed on the free list.

Interest of Stockmen in Oleomargarine.

President Jastro also discussed railroad and range conditions and expressed approval of President Taft's plan for regulation of the railroads. Concerning oleomargarine he said:

(Continued on page 32.)

PROSPECTS OF THE MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY

By Gen. Michael Ryan, Ex-President American Meat Packers' Association.*

Within twenty years the meat packing industry in this country has grown to extraordinary proportions. The entire meat output of the United States may be safely computed at \$1,200,000,000, and five or ten of the largest houses report their annual sales at about \$700,000,000. However, a great many food articles other than meat enter into these sales and reduce the meat sales proper to about \$550,000,000, or not quite one-half the total business of all the packers for one year.

The transactions of the five large corporations are immense; yet it will be seen that they do not control the meat industry. It is too much scattered, localized and diversified for any one combination to control, and it is best for the packers, large and small, and the general public, that it should be as it is.

The panic which came in October and continued to November, 1907, did not in the beginning affect the meat business disastrously. On the contrary, for at least six months, it was rather a blessing in disguise. Coming as it did at the commencement of the packing season, when the large droves of stock prepared and fed for market usually begin to pour in, with money tied up in banks and withdrawn from circulation, live-stock dropped at least 20 per cent. in price as compared with what it would have been if normal conditions had prevailed.

Consequently, for the whole winter season, packers, who could raise the money, realized substantial profits on the raw material laid in at low prices. Nor did the demand for meat slack off by reason of the stagnation and general depression in business. The lower prices invited consumption, and, notwithstanding the increased packing, stocks of provisions did not accumulate so as to be burdensome.

When Hogs Began to Go Up.

All went well with the packers until about the first of July, 1908, when live hogs again began to advance to a much higher level of values. The great prolonged drought of last year seriously endangered the corn crop and consequently the fall months saw vast droves of immature livestock rushed into the markets, and as the packers thought they foresaw a great scarcity in the later winter and early spring months, they all brought high prices. In this they erred, for the hogs continued to arrive in larger number than expected, and as a result, in the spring of 1909 the meat cellars were well-filled with high-priced hog products.

The effects of the drought on livestock were not felt until May and June, when the greater part of the winter packing had been marketed without profit to the packers. The last two months—July and August—have witnessed higher prices for hogs than at any time but once for the last twenty years (\$8.45 for live hogs). On the whole, the packing season for the year now closed, Oct. 1, 1909, has been very unprofitable to pork packers in this country.

Owing to the exceedingly high price for hides and fat products, beef packing shows somewhat better results, but the margin of

profit in this branch of the packing industry has been light. Our foreign exports of provisions have fallen off very materially in the past year. Up to ten years ago packers depended upon the foreign trade to take the surplus, but with the increased consumption at home and the consequent higher prices, Europe has not been so liberal a buyer of our provisions. Great Britain is the only buyer of any magnitude.

Exports of meat and dairy products were valued as follows for the past nine years: 1901, \$196,959,637; 1902, \$199,861,378; 1903, \$179,027,586; 1904, \$176,027,586; 1905, \$169,999,685; 1906, \$190,766,669; 1907, \$180,342,341; 1908, \$170,498,626; 1909, \$146,280,220.

On this The National Provisioner thus comments:

"The showing for the past year is one not calculated to encourage our exporters and the trade as a whole. Conditions existing abroad for the past two years, which have decreased Europe's buying powers, have undoubtedly affected the volume of this trade. The same thing was felt in the United States for a shorter period following the financial disturbance of 1907, but Europe has taken longer to recover. There are present signs of recuperation, but they do not in the case of most of our products afford us any encouragement.

"As long as foreign governments can discriminate against our meat products, as Germany and France do now, so long will there be no chance for improvement. More than that, our trade with these countries is rapidly being wiped out, and when this is accomplished it will take more than amended tariffs and commercial treaties to get it back again. The tariff bill now pending in Congress offers us hope of relief in this direction through the maximum and minimum provisions it contains, giving the President the power to retaliate against those countries which do not give our products fair treatment.

"We have heard a great deal of late about the 'unwise' and 'infamous' character of this policy of retaliation as contrasted with a policy of 'conciliation.' After a study of the

figures quoted here and of the conditions which have confronted our export trade in some countries, the only policy of 'conciliation' which would seem to be at all reasonable or effective is this 'conciliation with a club' which is contained in the new tariff law. Our friends, the importers of foreign commodities, do not like it, of course. That is natural, and it is from them and their organs that the opposition to it arises.

"There is every prospect that this feature of the tariff bill will become law, and that under the wise, far-seeing administration of Mr. Taft it may be effective in giving our industry the foreign outlet for its surplus products which it needs and to which it is entitled."

The writer of the above is somewhat blunt in his description of the situation, but what he states is a fact which we must face sooner or later. The foreigners who find a market here for their wares and shut their doors against the products of our soil should be made to taste of their own medicine.

Reciprocity, the principle of "give and take," is not only beneficial to individuals, but to nations as well. It is noticeable also that the prejudice against American products is so strong among the most prominent of the continental nations of Europe that no opportunity is permitted to pass wherein a drive can be made at American meat or live stock. The recent canned meat scandal was used as a powerful weapon against the meat packers. So much so, that the canning industry was practically annihilated for two years; nor has it risen to its normal condition as yet.

Losses Due to Canned Meat Agitation.

It would astound many to know the tremendous losses sustained by the unlucky holders of canned meats upon the breaking out of the so-called scandal. The trade was paralyzed in this country and Great Britain, and coming as it did at a time when dealers had laid in full supplies of the article and borrowed heavily from banks to carry the goods for which there was no market, the strain was most oppressive. The indiscreet

(Concluded on page 23.)

FINANCIAL SHOWING MADE BY SWIFT & COMPANY

The annual reports of officers of Swift & Company, as revealed at the stockholders' meeting just held, indicate increased business and prosperity for this company. The gross business done in the last year was \$10,000,000 greater than in the previous year. Though poor condition of animals made a less production of meat and lard possible per head, yet the showing in other by-product departments was excellent. The company added \$4,000,000 to its surplus during the year and paid usual 7 per cent. dividends.

The election of directors saw one new name put on the list, and in the election of officers Charles H. Swift was made a vice-president. The stockholders elected directors as follows:

L. F. Swift, Chicago; Edward F. Swift, Chicago; Lewis L. Clarke, New York City; L. A. Carton, Chicago; L. B. Brainerd, Hartford, Conn.; Charles H. Swift, Chicago; D. M. Anthony, Boston, Mass. Lewis L. Clarke of New York City was elected in place of his father, Mr. Dumont Clarke, deceased. Mr. Clarke is vice-president of the American Exchange National Bank of New York, of which his father was president at the time of his death.

At the meeting of the directors held after the stockholders' meeting, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, L. F. Swift; vice-president, Edward F. Swift; vice-president, Charles H. Swift; treasurer, L. A. Carton; secretary, D. E. Hartwell; assistant secretary, C. A. Peacock; assistant treasurer, W. W. Sherman.

Report of President Louis F. Swift.

The annual meeting of the Swift stockholders was held at the general offices of the company at Chicago on Jan. 6. There were present a large number of stockholders, many of whom were from the New England and other Eastern States. President Louis F. Swift in his report said:

This is the twenty-fifth annual meeting of our company, and I see the faces of a few of those who attended our first annual meeting. I am much pleased to see the large attendance today, and I hope our stockholders will continue to attend the annual meetings.

Our fiscal year has been fairly successful, considering everything. Our volume in dollars and cents is in excess of that of last year. There is one improvement particularly apparent in Packingtown, notably the disappearance of the black, smoky chimneys,

*From the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Reproduced by permission.

and their replacement by practically smokeless chimneys, making the improvement in the atmosphere very evident. These things all cost money, but we believe they pay in the long run.

For the benefit of plant employees, restaurants have been established, where coffee is sold for one cent per cup, and other articles proportionately cheap. Our Employees' Benefit Association, which provides insurance benefits in case of sickness, accident or death, is exceeding all expectations as regards popularity among our employees. The cost to the company of maintaining this bureau is about \$30,000 per annum, but we consider it a good investment to use money for the protection of the persons and the families of those who work with us. The number of our employees purchasing stock is continually increasing, which is very gratifying to us.

In regard to general market conditions, I wish to state that the prices on all kinds of livestock are high; hogs in particular are high, and have remained high longer than has ever before occurred in the history of the trade, and it is natural to expect that prices will decrease somewhat by spring, at least.

I feel that some of the talk about the high prices of beef is due to the great demand for the rib and loin cuts, of which there is only about 26 per cent. of the total. The proper preparation and cooking of the cheaper cuts (or 74 per cent. of the beef) is being given considerable attention by domestic science authorities, with a view of increasing the use of cheaper cuts, which are just as nutritious as the rib and loin cuts, thereby effecting a saving in the cost of living. This work is commendable and should be continued.

It is with deep regret that I announce the death of one of our Eastern directors, Mr. Dumont Clarke, which occurred on Sunday, Dec. 26, 1909. He has been present at our annual meetings for several years, and had expected to be here today.

The Annual Financial Statement.

Treasurer L. A. Carton presented a financial statement of the company as follows:

Assets:	
Cash	\$3,308,235.61
Accounts receivable.....	36,433,481.75
Inventory	27,046,016.66
Stocks and bonds	17,356,083.67
Horses, wagons and harness....	139,833.36
Real estate and improvements, including branch houses.....	28,640,645.93
	\$112,924,296.98
Liabilities:	
Capital	\$60,000,000.00
Surplus	22,000,000.00
Reserve	3,393,079.50
Bonds	5,000,000.00
Bond interest accrued.....	62,500.00
Bills payable	13,882,200.00
Accounts payable	8,596,517.48
	\$112,924,296.98

In the course of his remarks Mr. Carton said:

We have paid you the 7 per cent. annual dividend in payments quarterly, and added to your surplus \$4,000,000, making the book value of the stock 136 on Oct. 2, 1909, besides taking care of the up-keep of the property and writing off a generous depreciation.

It was not possible to get the same amount of meat and by-products from the same number of animals, as in most previous years, attributable mainly, we believe, to less generous feeding. This was particularly noticeable in the yield of lard, the lessened production being emphasized in the highest market prices in years. Our other by-products make a favorable showing with 1908, including butterine, oil and stearine, tallow and greases, wool, hides and pelts, soap and fertilizers. The total value of our turnover was also in excess of 1908 by about \$10,000,000.

OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT INCREASES.

Internal revenue figures show that the December oleomargarine output in the Chicago district was almost double that of a year ago. There were sold 268,362 pounds of colored and 9,853,200 pounds of uncolored, or a total of 10,121,562 pounds, against 258,196 pounds of colored and 5,133,328 pounds of uncolored, or a total of 5,391,524 pounds for the corresponding month a year ago, and a total of 8,798,740 pounds for the previous month, November. There were 263 licenses to sell uncolored and 29 to sell colored against 160 and 19 for the corresponding month in 1908.

The output of renovated butter was 1,995,600 pounds, against 1,953,012 pounds for the same month in 1908.

BUFFALO RECORD PRICE FOR HOGS.

The highest price ever paid for hogs at the Buffalo, N. Y., stock yards was recorded last Friday. A prime lot of hogs brought \$9.25 per 100 pounds. That is also the biggest figure quoted anywhere for live hogs, with one exception, since Civil War times. The exception was in 1882, when interrupted transportation facilities brought the price in Chicago up to \$9.35. The advance this year is due to continued intense cold, an apparent hesitation on the part of shippers to market their stock, and an actual shortage in the supply of hogs available for slaughter. These prices are 30 per cent. higher than last year.

Watch the "Wanted and For Sale" page for business opportunities and equipment bargains.

A Floor That Stands The Wear and Tear

any other asphalt floor. A record of 12 years proves it. Long hard usage proves it. Letters from customers prove it. Opinions of engineers and architects prove it.

"WASATCH" MASTIC FLOOR

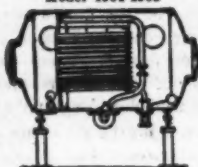
is guaranteed for at least 5 years. We have reports from customers whose floors have worn much longer than 5 years and are still well preserved.

The low cost of "Wasatch" Mastic, together with its KNOWN DURABILITY, makes it a MOST ECONOMICAL floor. Proved out in Packing Houses, Breweries, Ice Plants, etc. Guaranteed ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF. Meets the demands of a sanitary floor to a greater degree than any other material. Experiments with an

untried material are unnecessary. "Wasatch" Mastic has been used for 12 years—and every customer well pleased. If you are in the market for the ideal floor, either for new or old building, write us for quotation sheet No. 305. Refer also to our advertisement in all issues of The National Provisioner for October, 1909.

THE AMERICAN ASPHALTUM & RUBBER CO.
Dept. 16, 600-614 Harvester Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

LILLIE EVAPORATOR
Model 1904-1905



Economy Its Boast

Lillie Multiple Evaporators

For Glue and Other Packing House Products

FIRST INTRODUCED TO THE PACKING INDUSTRY IN 1905. TO DATE TWELVE LILLIE TRIPLE EFFECTS HAVE BEEN INSTALLED IN THE HOUSES OF THE LARGER PACKING COMPANIES FOR TANK WATERS AND GLUE. MOST OF THEM REPEAT ORDERS.

Undoubtedly the most economical and in other respects the best apparatus on the market for packing house products.

THE SUGAR APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 328 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA

S. MORRIS LILLIE, President.

LEWIS C. LILLIE, Secy. and Treas.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers' Association.

Published by
The Food Trade Publishing Co
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

At No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.
GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, President.
HUBERT CILLIS, Vice President.
JULIUS A. MAY, Treasurer.
OTTO V. SCHRECK, Secretary.
PAUL I. ALDRICH, Editor.

GENERAL OFFICES

No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York, N. Y.

Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."
Telephone, No. 5477 Beckman.

WESTERN OFFICES

Chicago, Ill., 9 Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards.
Telephone: Yards, 842.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be paid direct to the General Office.

Subscribers should notify us by letter before their subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to continue for another year, as we cannot recognize any notice to discontinue except by letter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID

United States	\$3.00
Canada	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (21 m.) (26 fr.)	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each .....	.10

AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Charles Rohe, Rohe & Bro., New York.
Vice-President, Joseph Allerdice, Indianapolis Abattoir Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Secretary, George L. McCarthy, The National Provisioner, New York.
Treasurer, Michael Hoffman, Cincinnati, O.
Executive Committee: A. G. Glick, Brittain & Co., Marshalltown, Ia., chairman; Oscar F. Mayer, O. F. Mayer & Bro., Chicago, Ill.; F. T. Fuller, G. H. Hammond & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Geo. A. Hornel, Geo. A. Hornel & Co., Austin, Minn.; Pierre Garneau, Krey Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. C. Doid, Jacob Doid Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Jacob Reiswanger, D. B. Martin Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; E. W. Penley, Auburn, Me.; C. H. Ogden, Pittsburg Provision & Packing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

IN THE LAST DITCH

Champions of a legalized market monopoly for butter are in difficulties these days, as they attempt to formulate arguments against oleomargarine which shall have force and effect. One by one they are compelled to abandon their entrenchments, and the approach of the contest in the present Congress sees them about in their last ditch. Long ago they had to drop their attacks on oleomargarine as unwholesome; talk about "axle grease" and "steer butter" now only serves to bring discredit and ridicule on those who advance it. Oleomargarine is now admitted to be a reputable competitor of butter, and the only argument the butter interests have left is the hollow one that because they have been allowed to color their butter in the past the law should give them a monopoly on that privilege in the future. They even see treachery in their own ranks, with farmers selling cream and

buying oleomargarine for their own use, and in many instances taking advantage of high butter prices by peddling oleomargarine as the genuine product of their country dairies—thus becoming themselves the base "counterfeiters" they have so long denounced.

The butter monopolists are in their last ditch—which is the manipulation of votes in Congress through their notorious butter lobby to prevent repeal or proper amendment of the federal oleo tax. This is their last hope for a continuance of their "stranglehold" on the consumer's pocketbook.

MEAT SUPPLY PROBLEMS

The increased cost of living is the popular topic of newspaper and magazine discussion, and it is even said that we are to have a Congressional investigation of the subject. We have commended to the consideration of all thoughtful persons the last annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture, as shedding some light on this question of increased cost of meat products and cereals. We desire also to submit the following from the Chicago Drovers' Journal, which is worthy of reproduction in full, and merits careful reading by those who desire to inform themselves. The Drovers' Journal says:

One of the marvels which confront consumers is the steadily increasing prices of meat products. Not understanding the conditions that surround production, the consumer imagines that he is at the mercy of some gigantic monopoly that advances prices arbitrarily whenever profits are desired to be increased. The packing industry cannot abrogate the natural laws of trade and control the price of meat on the hoof, as the supply and foreign demand are factors to be reckoned with at all times.

A decade has wrought a marvelous change in the beef industry. The great ranges of the southwest that comprised a thousand sections of land and on which countless thousands of cattle grazed, are being broken up into smaller holdings and the great herds that annually marketed thousands of cattle are disappearing before the régime of a new system of agriculture. The plains of Idaho, Montana and New Mexico that were formerly devoted to the beef cattle industry, are now being cultivated in small farms of diversified husbandry.

The principal cause of the advance of the retail prices of meat is the expansion of the population, accompanied by a decrease in the volume of production of cattle for the shambles. In 1907 the beef cattle of the United States aggregated 51,565,731 head, and in 1909 49,397,000 head, a decrease in two years of 2,168,731 head of beef cattle. The decrease from 1907 to 1908 totaled 1,492,731 head, and from 1908 to 1909, 694,000 head.

It is conservative to estimate that the population of the United States in the past two years has increased 3,000,000 people of average meat consumptive ability, while the supply in the same interval has diminished 2,168,731 head of beef cattle. There is a wonderful increase of domestic consumptive demand paralleled with a decrease of nearly 2½ per cent. of the visible supply.

To appreciate the impressive force of a supply below consumptive requirements in influencing prices it will be noted that in November, 1909, beef cattle prices ranged at \$4.35@5.80, with bulk of sales at \$5.10@5.55. Beef cattle at Chicago have been lately

now selling at a range of \$3.95@3.50, with bulk of sales at \$5.40@7.50, an advance of around 35 per cent. for live weight of beef cattle.

While the era of great cattle ranges has passed, a greater supply can be more profitably produced by the small farmer keeping herds of six to 100 head of beef cattle. With alfalfa, clover and corn to fatten the cattle, the markets can be supplied to meet the extraordinary demand of consumers, not at old-time low prices, but at values based on the cost of production and distribution.

MEAT PRICES NOT IN IT

Widespread comment is being made by the daily press on the alleged indictment of packers or packers' agents in Kansas for combining to regulate prices. So generally has this misinformation spread that Attorney-General Jackson of Kansas, who instituted the proceedings which have been misunderstood, last week issued a public statement declaring that meat prices have nothing to do with any action begun or contemplated. The action referred to is against a Kansas City, Kan., produce exchange, which makes price quotations on butter, eggs, etc., as do other exchanges all over the country. Managers of the produce departments of several packing concerns are members of this exchange, as they are in other cities where such products are handled by packers. It is these representatives who are named in the suit commenced by the attorney-general of Kansas to determine whether or not such fixing of market quotations by an exchange is legal. Meat prices are not in any way involved, though the uninformed newspaper editors have been having their usual fit of hysterics over such imagined action.

MEAT EXPORTS FOR 1909

Government figures showing the exports of meat and dairy products and meat animals for December and for the year 1909 have just been made public. As indicated in previous estimates published by The National Provisioner, the loss in export values as compared to 1908 is very heavy. The total valuation of meat and dairy products for 1909 was nearly 30 million dollars less than that for 1908, being \$131,390,642, compared to \$160,190,958 for 1908. The decrease is even more marked when compared with two years ago, the loss there being at least 65 million dollars.

Exports of meat animals for 1909 were more than eight million dollars less than for 1908, values being \$16,064,773 for 1909 and \$24,204,452 for 1908.

In December meat and dairy exports were valued at \$10,011,464, compared to \$15,523,868 in the same month of 1908. Exports of meat animals for December were valued at \$2,071,220, compared to \$1,720,652 a year ago. This increase is explained by the foot-and-mouth disease quarantine of a year ago, which paralyzed shipments at that time.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

LARD STEARINE AND LARD OIL.

The following inquiry has been received:
Editor The National Provisioner.

Will you kindly give us a process for the extraction of lard oil from the lard that is sold by packers as steam lard, the amount of oil extracted, etc?

Prime steam lard is run to trucks or tierces and allowed to "grain" or crystallize in a temperature of close around 48 degs. Fahr. (from 46 degs. to 50 degs. Fahr. is the allowed spread) for three or four days. When properly grained it is taken to the press-room, which is kept at from 55 to 60 degs. Fahr., put into cloths and subjected to pressure, slow and steady, until about 45 to 50 per cent. oil has been extracted. This is effected in two or three days, in a lever press, which it is claimed is preferable to the power press.

The following tests of prime steam lard show actual temperatures and percentages of stearine and oil resulting: Stock, 4,116 pounds; stearine, 2,124 pounds, or 51.60 per cent.; temperature of lard to press, 46 degs. Fahr.; temperature of pressroom, 60 degs. Fahr.; oil stood 47 deg. Fahr. test. Stock, 4,136 pounds; stearine, 2,010 pounds, or 50 per cent.; temperature of lard to press, 44 degs. Fahr.; temperature of pressroom, 64 degs. Fahr.; oil stood 46 degs. Fahr. test. This is a winter strained lard oil, and contained not to exceed 2 per cent. free fatty acid. The titer of the stearine was about 44 degs. Cent. The cost of pressing, that is, labor cost, is from 15 to 20 cents per hundred pounds of stock.

To make colder degree oils the stock and press room temperatures must be reduced, say to 42 and 45 degs. Fahr., respectively, and if yet colder degree oil is required, put the above oil in a temperature of 32 degs. Fahr., and re-press it at the same temperature.

Winter strained lard oil should not be bleached, but simply heated and blown to eliminate moisture, and pumped through a filter press containing clean cloths. The most scrupulous cleanliness should obtain in every particular throughout the entire process.

The following is an actual test made in June in an open room: Actual weight of prime steam lard to press, 1,389 pounds, evening of May 31. On the morning of June

4, 581 pounds of lard oil was drawn to barrels; 710 pounds of stearine put in kettle, and 92 pounds of press and cooler cleanings to lard tank; total, 1,383 pounds, or 41.828 per cent. of oil, 51.115 per cent. of stearine, 6.623 per cent. cleanings, and .434 per cent. loss in cloths, etc. The stock was in the press 113 hours, and the cost for labor was 22 cents per 100 pounds of raw material—under unfavorable conditions, however. Labor should not exceed 20 cents per hundred pounds.

VEAL LOAF IN CANS.

A recent inquiry by a reader of The National Provisioner asked for description of the method of handling veal from the animal till it was made into veal loaf. In addition to the information given at that time the following concerning loaf in cans will be of interest:

To make veal loaf in cans, the meats must be fresh and chopped raw. Take 10 pounds veal, 20 pounds beef trimmings, 20 pounds pork trimmings, 20 pounds tripe, 20 pounds hominy and 10 pounds corn flour. Use for seasoning 2 pounds salt, 9 ounces white pepper, 2 ounces sage, 1 ounce marjoram, 1 ounce mace, and ½ ounce thyme. Use hominy grits, boiled until a solid mass, and allowed to cool over night. Grind the meats through the medium size Enterprise plate, then run through flyer for five minutes, together with cereal and spices, so as to get them well mixed. The water used must be ice cold; in fact, the colder the mass is worked up the better. The salting must be carefully effected, as too much or too little will spoil the flavor of the batch.

When thoroughly chopped and mixed, stuff into sterilized one-pound cans, in which has been put one ounce of melted oleo oil. Cap the cans as soon as possible after filling, then submit to 24 inches vacuum process in retorts for 1 hour and 15 minutes at 240 degs. Fahr. If there is no vacuum machine at hand, the cans have to be processed. Open vent as follows: 30 minutes in water or retort at 205 degs. Fahr., then 1 hour and 15 minutes at 240 degs. Fahr. After processing cans must be chilled off, washed and put in cartons. Avoid packing "leakers."

If desired, 2 dozen eggs may be added

to the above batch, putting in when meats, etc., are put into the flyer. Sixty pounds veal, 30 pounds hominy, and 10 pounds corn flour may be substituted, using the same spices and process. The percentages of meat may be changed at will.

SHORTENING FOR BAKERS, ETC.

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil and oleo-stearine, 60 and 40 per cent. respectively, makes a splendid "shortening" for culinary purposes, baking, etc. Usually the stock is heated to about 180 degs. Fahr. and then well amalgamated with the blower. When thoroughly mixed pump through filter (not using any fuller's earth or any other bleach), thence over the roll into the agitator kettle, from which it is drawn to packages. Prices of stock for such substitutes govern formulas.

Cotton oil, prime steam lard, edible tallow and oleo stearine makes a very satisfactory shortening acceptable anywhere. Prime steam lard and lard stearine, 80 and 20 per cent. respectively, make a good lard; 60 and 40 per cent., respectively, of lard and edible tallow makes a good bakers' shortening and restaurant cooking fat. Well cooked, this latter mixture comes near to a prime steam lard flavor.

SOME HOG AND LARD TESTS.

In a dressed hog test 319 hogs, 83,430 lbs. live weight, dressed and weighed, with hams faced and leaf lard pulled, 63,955 lbs. net. There was a shrinkage of 23.34 per cent. from live weight. A lot of 232 hogs, 65,840 lbs. live weight, dressed with leaf left in and hams not faced, 53,775 lbs. net; shrinkage 18.32 per cent. of live weight. Heads were left on in both cases. Average weight of live hogs was 261.54 lbs. and 283.80 lbs. respectively.

A lardpress test of 36,811 lbs. prime steam lard resulted in 11,378 lbs. stearine or 30.90 per cent.; 24,550 lbs. oil, or 66.69 per cent.; and 883 lbs. press cleanings and waste, or 2.40 per cent. Pressing 43,611 lbs. prime steam lard resulted in 13,912 lbs. stearine, or 31.90 per cent.; 28,823 lbs. oil, or 66.09 per cent.; 876 lbs. press cleanings and waste, or 2.01 per cent. Labor in both instances was figured at 20 cents per 100 lbs.

16 SWENSON Evaporators have been sold during the six months ending October 1st. Most of these are double and triple effects for tankwater and glue.

Our system is the **Recognized Standard** for this work—because we are continually improving and modernizing our product—always keeping it **ahead** of the times in point of economy, durability and satisfactory service.

Repeat Orders indicate satisfactory service—WITNESS:—

Swift & Co.,	-	-	25 Equipments	Armour & Co.,	-	-	18 Equipments
Cudahy Packing Co.,	-	-	14 "	Consol.-Rendering Co.,	-	-	10 "
Morris & Co.,	-	-	7 "	American Glue Co.,	-	-	7 "
Others,	-	-	-	-	-	-	80 Equipments

SWENSON EVAPORATOR COMPANY

Successors to AMERICAN FOUNDRY & MACHINERY CO.

Office: 945 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago

Works: Harvey,

TRADE GLEANINGS

A. G. Brundin, Albert Lea, Minn., has retired from the Brundin Packing Company.

Swift & Company are contemplating the erection of car repair shops at Elkhart, Ind.

The new plant of Blumer & Sartain Packing Company, Columbus, O., is completed and in operation.

Armour & Company have opened a branch house at Marquette, Mich. W. C. Lawrence is in charge.

Morris & Company have begun the remodeling of their beef coolers in the plant at St. Joseph, Mo.

The Fergus Falls Packing Company, Fergus, Minn., will double the capacity of its slaughtering plant.

Contracts are to be let shortly by Armour & Company for the erection of a branch house at Dubuque, Ia.

It is reported that Swift & Company will erect new cooler at Howard and Pratt streets, Baltimore, Md.

Durham & McWhorter have awarded contract for the erection of a cotton oil mill and cotton gin at Woodville, Ga.

It is proposed by local capitalists to organize a company for the purpose of erecting a meat packing plant at Lincoln, Neb.

An offer has been made by a meat packing firm to erect a plant at Abilene, Tex. A bonus of 200 acres land and \$75,000 is asked.

The St. Boniface Union Stock Yards Company, St. Boniface, Manitoba, contemplates establishing a meat packing plant to cost \$250,000.

The Dubuque Packing Company, Dubuque, Ia., have plans prepared for a modern fire-proof packing plant, work on which is to be started in the spring.

W. B. Walker, H. B. Lamb and others have incorporated the Walker Meat and Provision Company, Nashville, Tenn., with a capital stock of \$5,000.

Swift & Company will erect a two-story brick building 50 x 100 feet at North Portland, Ore., which will be used for a smoke-house and curing plant.

The Union Meat Company, Troutdale, Ore., is preparing to move to its new plant at the Peninsula. Notice being given to the employees to be ready about Feb. 1.

The North Georgia Fertilizer Company, Rome, Ga., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by G. B. Holder, Rome; W. M. McKenzie and others.

The Tulsa Stock Yards and Commission Company, Tulsa, Okla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by C. S. Hahn, O. U. Schlegel and F. M. Woodin.

The Southern Beef and Provision Company, a Chicago concern, has filed with the Secretary of State of Arkansas, a certificate surrendering its charter and withdrawing from the State.

Wagner's Market Stores, West New York,

N. J., have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000, by A. Wagner, West New York, and D. Wagner and J. Wagner, of New York City.

E. Virgil Neal, of the Tokalon Manufacturing Company, of Paris, France, manufacturers of perfumes and soaps, contemplates establishing a branch plant of the company in this country at Atlanta, Ga.

The Steinmetz Packing Company, Indianapolis, Ind., has been incorporated to buy, sell, prepare and deal in meats and meat products. J. Steinmetz, E. L. and L. C. Steinmetz are the incorporators.

The White Provision Company, Atlanta, Ga., has filed with Clerk of Superior Court permission to issue bonds of \$1,000 each to the amount of \$27,000. This amount will be used in enlarging their business.

The Long Hill Farms, Newark, N. J., have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, to deal in cattle, sheep, poultry and etc. L. V. Campbell, A. F. Foster and H. J. Rowe are the incorporators.

Work has been started on the packing plant at Guadalajara, Mexico, which T. H. Williams, of San Francisco, Cal., and associates will erect. The buildings will be of reinforced concrete and thoroughly modern in every department.

T. F. Maurice and E. W. Grueneler of Houston, Tex., have secured a controlling interest in the Case Packing Company, Fort Worth, Tex. It is believed that the capital of the company will be increased and the plant greatly improved.

The Farmers' Co-operative Guano Company, Blackstone, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to erect a fertilizer plant. D. H. Fisher, Wilson, Va., is president; F. Eppes, vice-president, and R. B. Hardy, secretary.

The Augusta Abattoir Company, Augusta, Ga., has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. A dividend was declared of five per cent. six months ago and the company has now declared a ten per cent. dividend during its first year of operation.

The Sandusky Abattoir Company, Sandusky, O., recently organized, is erecting a sanitary abattoir 60 x 120 feet, which when finished will be thoroughly modern and up to date. Chas. Knapp is president and general manager, and F. C. Doerzbach, secretary and treasurer.

The plant of the El Reno Packing and Pro-

vision Company, El Reno, Okla., is about completed and will be put in operation shortly, both for cattle and hog killing and packing. Several expert packinghouse men formerly with Chicago firms are at the head of this enterprise.

The Bon Ami Company has been incorporated under Delaware laws with a capital stock of \$5,000,000 to buy, sell, manufacture and generally deal in soap, cleansing and scouring products. M. P. Archer and John J. Conneen, of New York, and B. C. Steigler, of Wilmington, Del., are the incorporators.

Stockholders of the Cleveland Provision Company, Cleveland, O., at the annual meeting yesterday elected the following directors: John Nash, S. T. Nash, William F. Nash, Kaufman Hays, George B. Christian, Charles C. Hills and J. W. Armour. The directors organized for the year with S. T. Nash, president; William F. Nash, vice-president; George B. Christian, treasurer, and Charles C. Hills, secretary.

At the annual election of the stockholders of the Butchers' Hide Association, Cincinnati, O., the following directors were chosen: Michael Sottelmayer, William Rehn, Sr., John Bare, Fred W. Strebel, Peter Mode, Gottlieb Erhardt, Michael F. Hoffman, Joseph Orth, Ernst Freund, Henry R. Meyer, Sr., Robert Meyer, George H. Schlichter and Charles Freund. The board organized by electing Michael Sottelmayer, president; Peter Mode, vice-president; Fred W. Strebel, secretary; Gottlieb Erhardt, treasurer, and Fred-erick Pfister, superintendent.

MID-WEEK PROVISION REVIEW.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. J. Schwabacher & Co.)

Chicago, Jan. 12.—Our hog receipts have been fairly large during the past week. However, the quality has been disappointing, and their weight exceedingly light for this time of the year. Most of the receipts consist of 200-lb. hogs, and this hog will not make much lard nor dry salt ribs. The demand for both of these articles has been phenomenally good, and we again are shipping out ten-day-old meat at a premium over the regular quotations. January ribs are at a premium over May. Cash lard is also at a premium over January, and it looks as if the January option is congested, as predicted in our previous letter. Under these conditions we can only see higher values, and would advise, as heretofore, to buy provisions on weak spots, as the cellars are still practically empty.

DIXON'S PIPE-JOINT COMPOUND
 for all screw and flange connections. Makes thoroughly tight joints, but allows the joints to be unmade at any time without damage to tools or fittings. Write for free sample.
 Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.

Your Fire Insurance Is No Good

Unless fire or other misfortune occurs and then it is worth 100c. on the dollar IF it is properly written in Good Companies.

You cannot afford to trust the supervision of this IMPORTANT branch of your business to inexperienced hands. We make a specialty of Packing House Insurance and handle some of the largest accounts in the Country. We audit your Insurance accounts. We eliminate trouble BEFORE the fire occurs. We Guarantee lowest rates. We act as YOUR representative. We inspect your plant and prevent fires.

ROBERT H. HUNTER, Insurance

159 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO :: Telephone Randolph, 1610

Fire, Liability, Accident, Burglary, Automobile

NEW YORK :: BOSTON

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Gallupville, N. Y.—M. Hiltz, F. C. Hindman and others have incorporated the Gallupville Creamery Company with a capital stock of \$5,000.

Delphos, O.—The Delphos Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by S. E. Grotz, A. B. King and others.

Middleville, Mich.—The Middleville Co-operative Co-Partnership Creamery Association, Ltd., has been organized with a capital stock of \$2,820.

Baltimore, Md.—H. C. Hubbard, James H. Hubbard and others have incorporated the H. C. Hubbard Company with a capital stock of \$3,050, for the purpose of manufacturing ice cream.

Junction City, Kan.—The Jensen Creamery Company has incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock. J. B. Case, W. H. McKinstrey, C. A. Case and A. Hurd of Abilene and G. W. Pierce are the incorporators.

ICE NOTES.

Westfield, Mass.—Louis M. Fuller has purchased the business of the Westfield Ice Company.

Kingston, N. Y.—The plant of the Kaufman Dairy and Ice Cream Company has been destroyed by fire.

Teague, Tex.—A. J. Radford, of Oklahoma City, will establish a creamery and ice cream plant here in the spring.

Ocala, Fla.—The Crystal Ice, Cold Storage and Creamery Company will probably rebuild plant recently destroyed by fire.

Baltimore, Md.—It is reported that Swift & Company will erect a building to be used as cooler for meats.

Winchester, Ky.—F. Sprague and H. Wamsley have organized the Franklin County Creamery Association.

Mexia, Tex.—S. N. Forrest is interested in the establishment of a creamery plant here to cost around \$50,000.

Wichita, Kan.—The People's Ice Company has received a permit for the erection of an ice factory costing \$35,000.

Meridian, Miss.—The Hoadley Ice Cream Company of Memphis, Tenn., will establish a branch factory costing \$40,000.

Bessemer, Ala.—The Bessemer Ice and Coal Company is installing a new 50-ton ice machine, doubling the plant's capacity.

Crockett, Tex.—C. L. Edmiston has purchased the plant of the Citizens' Ice and Light Company, and will expend \$7,000 in improvements.

Cleveland, O.—A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared on the stock of



the Windermere Ice Company, payable Feb. 1. Books close Jan. 25 and reopen Feb. 2.

Binghamton, N. Y.—The plant of the Binghamton Cold Storage Company was destroyed by fire on January 7. The loss will reach \$250,000.

Colorado City, Colo.—The Colorado Midland Railway Company has commenced the erection of its new \$5,000 ice house near the depot.

Miami, Fla.—J. L. Van De Veer, W. M. Brown and F. C. Bush have organized the Miami Ice and Cold Storage Company, and will establish a 50-ton plant.

Stuttgart, Ark.—A 20-ton ice plant is to be installed by the Stuttgart Canning Company, the capital stock having been increased from \$9,000 to \$30,000 for that purpose.

Le Roy, N. Y.—A certificate of dissolution of the United Cold Storage Company has been filed with the Secretary of State. Lowville V. Niles is president and J. Albert Kenny secretary of the company.

St. Paul, Minn.—The president of the Hotelkeepers' and Restaurant Proprietors' Association says that there was no truth in the report that the association was planning to build an independent ice plant at a cost of \$15,000.

Mt. Vernon, Mo.—Bids will be received until Jan. 17 by the Board of Managers of the Missouri State Sanatorium for the installation of an ice and refrigerating plant.

Newark, N. J.—Officers of the Independent Ice Dealers' Association of New Jersey have been elected as follows: President, John M. Lantz; vice-president, H. L. Gerry, of East Orange; recording secretary, A. B. Trembley; financial secretary, W. T. Howe, of Kearny; treasurer, R. A. File; trustees, L. J. Cipperly, B. F. Foster, Marcus G. Colehamer and John Schrick.

St. Louis, Mo.—Meyer Bros.' Coal and Ice Company of 1318 North 13th street, at the annual meeting elected the following officers for the ensuing year: William H. Meyer, president; Henry F. Meyer, vice-president, and Louis D. Meyer, secretary and treasurer.

Utica, N. Y.—At the annual meeting of the Utica Ice Company last week, at the offices of Lynch & Willis, the following directors were elected: James S. Sherman, Charles S. Symonds, Charles B. Rogers, John V. Bacot, William S. Bacot, Thomas M. Sherman, Walter N. Kernan, Sherrill Sherman, J. DePeyster Lynch. The following officers were chosen: James S. Sherman, president; Thomas M. Sherman, vice-president; Charles B. Rogers, treasurer, and DePeyster Lynch, secretary.

Jersey City, N. J.—The annual meeting of the American Ice Company was held on Jan. 11. R. P. Hooper was elected a director to succeed the late R. W. Hopkins, and E. P. Passmore was elected a member of the board to succeed A. H. Barney, retired. The board also includes P. H. Brundage, W. C. Puckett, W. F. Raven, Wesley M. Oler, H. C. Harrison and George W. Westall. The board organized by re-electing the officers for the ensuing year, with the exception that H. C. Harrison was elected secretary to succeed John R. Bennett, retired.

GIANT Insulating PAPER

Pliability, coupled with toughness of stock, gives to "GIANT" advantages possessed by no other insulating paper. Absolutely free from pinholes and cracks.

**Water Proof
Air Tight**

The Standard Paint Co.

General Offices:
100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Branches:

Chicago, Kansas City, Philadelphia, Boston, Memphis, Atlanta, Denver.

Contains no tar, oil or rosin. Odorless. Not affected by changes of temperature, acids or alkalis.

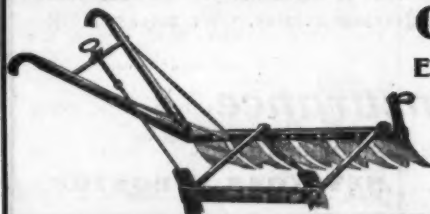
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

**PACKING HOUSE ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
C. E. HUNTLEY & CO. 103 Park Ave., N. Y.**

ICE TOOLS

EVERY TOOL USED IN THE ICE BUSINESS

**COAL AND ICE
ELEVATORS--CONVEYORS**



Gifford Wood Co.

HUDSON, N. Y. ARLINGTON, MASS.
CHICAGO, ILL.

PROSPECTS OF PACKING INDUSTRY.

(Concluded from page 17.)

and violent manner in which those in authority sought to correct an alleged evil in the manufacture of an important product in general use, and held up our large packing houses to public reprobation, was taken hold of by the sensational press. The American packers were brought to shame before the whole world, and competitors in other countries, taking advantage of all this, used it against us in a most effective manner.

The bumper crop of corn which is assured this year means much cheaper meat for the people. Statisticians estimate the production at three billions, which is the largest on record. However, it must be borne in mind that corn is so universally used as food for man and beast at present, and for manufacturing purposes also, that the price will be well maintained. When corn can be had at fifty cents per bushel at the seaboard, exporters will become buyers for it and they will not permit a large surplus to accumulate. It is estimated that eighty per cent of the corn crop is used by the farmers themselves in the fattening of stock, as this is generally more profitable than selling the grain. Other crops give promise of a generous yield, and we may reasonably expect a revival in all lines of business this year.

The best evidence of good times for some time to come lies in the fact that the agriculturists are better off now than they ever have been in this country. Abundant crops for the past ten years, coupled with a continuous and steadily increasing demand for all farm products at unusually profitable prices, have brought heavy gains to the coffers of the farmers. There is no surer means of livelihood offered in this country than farming. I have before me an editorial from the Cincinnati Enquirer which is to the point. The writer says:

"In professional life it is well known that but few grow rich and the many barely earn a living, even in the prosperous United States. In Great Britain it is said statistics show that but fifteen per cent of professional men

have living incomes. In industrial pursuits the eras of prosperity and those of depression succeed each other so rapidly that it is most difficult for the owner or operative to save enough from the years of activity to sustain and carry through the years of dullness or enforced idleness. Statisticians a score of years ago placed the final failures in mercantile affairs at ninety-five per cent of those who engaged in traffic, and while the percentage of recent years has no doubt been reduced very much below those figures, yet it is well known that two fall where one succeeds in merchandising.

"It is in the tilling of the earth that lies the safest and most certain return to man for his labor. The advance in the agricultural development during the past thirty years, in combination with advanced prices for products, vastly greater and better transportation facilities for reaching markets and the creation of new markets and constant growth in demand in every part of the world, have tremendously increased the possibilities, probabilities and certainties of amassing fortunes through agriculture.

"Every county in every state in the entire Union needs tillers of the land and every city, village and hamlet would have greater comfort and larger volume of prosperity if millions of farmers were added to our population. No class of all the classes of workers in our nation has made the profits and saved such a large percentage of its earnings during the last twelve years as has the farmer class. This year, while the banner year for those who till the land, is but one of a long series in which the profits have come to them from their work.

Henry Vogt Machine Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufacturers of

Ice and Refrigerating Machinery and Boilers

"The prosperity that has attended farming has been confined to no section of the Union. It has been abiding in the East, the North, the South and the West, and from each and all of those regions today come invitations to millions of other men to join with those who already are enjoying the rewards of their foresight and labor. The opportunities to secure independence, comfort and profit upon the lands of the United States were never so numerous or so available as they are today. The very best possible results to our govern-

HOW TO INSURE A RECORD-BREAKING RUN

Expert refrigerating and ice plant operators declare that record-breaking runs are the result of using

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

Every cylinder you buy of B. B. is guaranteed to be strictly pure and dry.

Made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production—30 per cent. strong—thoroughly refined and purified. Send for free booklet.

Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co.
Gray's Ferry Road and 29th St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

B. B. May also be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA, Morrow Transfer & Storage Co.
BALTIMORE, 106 W. Lombard St., Jos. S. Wernig.
BIRMINGHAM, Kates Transfer & Storage Co.
BOSTON, 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO, Keystone Warehouse Co., 638 Washington St., Frank Bausch.
CHICAGO, 329 N. Clark St., F. C. Schapper.
CINCINNATI, The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND, General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Ltd., Newman Brothers, Inc.
DALLAS, Oriental Oil Co.
FORT WORTH, Texas Mfg. Co.
HAVANA, Champion & Pascual.
HOUSTON, Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, R. E. Kramig & Co.
JACKSONVILLE, St. Elmo, W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY, Co-Operative Land & Mercantile Co.
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK, F. W. Munn Livery Co., Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
NEW YORK, Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd., Mueller & Kusen.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ST. LOUIS, McPheeters Warehouse Co., Pillsbury Engineering & Supply Co.
SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, United Iron Works.
SPRINGFIELD, United Iron Works.
SEATTLE, United Iron Works.
WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

YORK MANUFACTURING CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of Ice and Refrigerating Machinery in the World.

Uniform excellence assured, as we manufacture all the parts of a complete ice or refrigerating plant.

Machines, Condensers, Tanks, Cans, Coolers, Piping

Boilers and Ammonia Fittings of All Kinds

Catalogue Upon Request

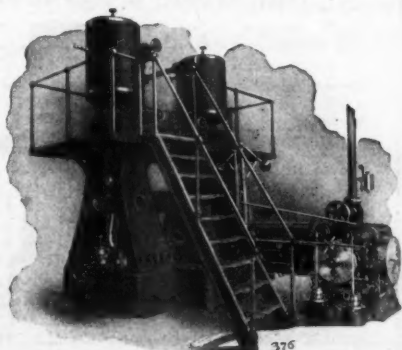
MAIN OFFICES AND WORKS: YORK, PA.

GENERAL WESTERN OFFICE:
1660 MONADNOCK BLDG., CHICAGO.

BRANCH OFFICES:

Boston	Pittsburg	St. Louis
New York	Atlanta	Houston
Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Los Angeles
	San Francisco	Seattle

Australian Agents: Waygood, Ltd., Sydney, N. S. W.



HATELY COLD STORAGE COMPANY, CHICAGO

Office, 70-71 Board of Trade

Warehouses, 37th St. and Chicago River
Superior facilities for



STORING, CURING AND PACKING
ALL KINDS OF **PORK PRODUCTS** ON COMMISSION

Advances made at minimum rates

SMOKING HAMS AND BACON A SPECIALTY
Address HATELY BROS.

ment and our people would be obtained through a great increase in the number of those who derive their income through the products of the soil."

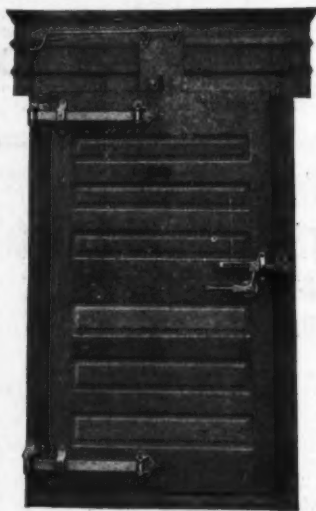
The writer of the foregoing is absolutely correct. The tremendous growth of our cities of late years does not make for national virility. The precarious means of existence which the busy marts of commerce afford is not to be compared with life in the country, and the wonder is why the millions who flock to these shores from the overpopulated coun-

tries of Europe instead of crowding into the cities do not take advantage of the vast domain whose fertile soil and diversified climate, with ready markets for what the earth produces, make an absolute certainty of comfortable and independent living. /The tendency now, however, is to urban life, not only here but in Europe, and it seems as if the tide cannot be arrested until it has spent its force. While the necessities of life through our continuous growth in population may not cheapen materially even with the

abundant crops assured this year, still there will be enough for all and considerable left after our wants are supplied to sell to our less favored brethren in other countries.

We have one thing to be thankful for—when the people of this country elected Mr. Taft to the presidency, they builded wiser than they knew. After the strain and the excitement of the previous administration and the lack of confidence caused by the panic, an era of quiet and rest in order to recuperate our wasted energies and settle our overwrought nerves became absolutely necessary. The great good sense, discretion and tact injected into governmental affairs by Mr. Taft have wrought a wonderful change for the better, and it now looks, with abundant crops and the new stimulus, life and activity apparent on every side, as if we are about to enter on a long period of unprecedented prosperity.

Note the hinges, fastener, the paneling, the general substantial appearance. Then note that meat rail trap.



We make all kinds of Ice and Refrigerator Doors, Ice Chutes, etc.

EVENTUALLY

YOU WILL INSTALL A

JONES DOOR

BECAUSE IT WILL BE THE
ONLY DOOR THAT WILL
STAND UP TO ITS WORK.

THEN—

WHY NOT NOW?

**JONES COLD STORE
DOOR CO.**

HAGERSTOWN

MARYLAND

BUTCHER SHOP REFRIGERATORS.

That no meat market is complete without a refrigerator goes without saying. It is the most prominent fixture and should be of a capacity to suit the market's requirements. Its appearance and finish should be in accordance with taste of owner and patrons. If solidly constructed and carefully insulated, like the "Beauty" refrigerators of The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, it will keep meat in best condition during hot weather, and in winter will keep it from freezing and losing weight and appearance from drying. The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company report very satisfactory fixture business during cold weather.

Efficiency

Combined with Durability and Economy

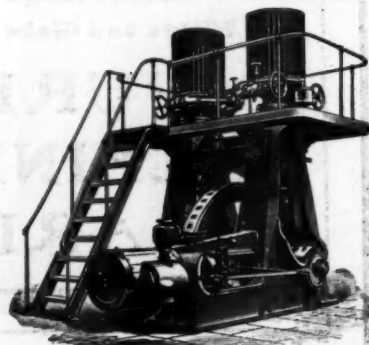
**Is Winning the Plaudits of
Thousands of Users of**

"Eclipse"

Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery

FRICK COMPANY
Waynesboro, Pa.

The World's Standard



PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in fat, pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce as hogs by the cwt.

Future Market Irregular—Trade Narrow—Live Hog Movement Increasing—Demand Moderate—Exports Light—Hogs at New High Levels.

The provision market has been an irregular market the past week with prices showing a rather narrow movement along the lines which have been followed during the past two weeks. Prices moved down a little and then recovered, displaying on Wednesday considerable strength, influenced in part by the strength in feeding grain, and reports of some buying by packing interests. The advance on Wednesday carried the market up to new high levels on lard and ribs and to new high levels on some deliveries in pork.

The fact that so much strength could develop in face of the increasing movement of hogs, attracted a good deal of comment as to the underlying strength of the market. Live hogs at the opening of the week were at new high records for the season, and from this price there was a little reaction, but the reaction was not enough to be of much importance. The live hog receipts on Monday were a little under the corresponding day a year ago, but were in excess of last year on Tuesday and have been on quite a liberal scale since the opening of the new year. The packing for the last week of the old year was 245,000 hogs less than a year ago. During the past week the packing returns were also on a moderate basis. The total packing was 545,000 against 775,000 last year.

An analysis of the report as to stocks of

provisions on the first of January at the leading Western points, shows a gain of about 45 per cent. over the first of December in meats, but the total stocks on hand were only about half of those on hand a year ago.

Taking a comparison of product prices on Dec. 1 and Dec. 31, showed that May pork gained during that month a little over \$1.00 a barrel, while January pork was practically unchanged for the month. Ribs showed a gain of over $\frac{3}{4}$ c. a pound on May and about $\frac{1}{4}$ c. a pound on January. The fact that prices for product gained in face of such an accumulation in stocks is suggestive of the underlying strength of the market, and more particularly apprehension as to the possible supplies during the winter. Since the first of January prices have further advanced, pork gaining over half a dollar a barrel, and lard has gained about $\frac{1}{4}$ c. a pound.

This advance in price has reflected the sentiment of the trade as to the possible supplies of hogs rather than as to the actual current movement of hogs. The current movement is fairly good, and as shown stocks are increasing of meats, and there is an accumulating tendency in the stocks of all products. The trouble is that with $2\frac{1}{2}$ months of the winter season gone, and only about a month and a half remaining to March 1, the supplies of product have not accumulated, and the packing is so much behind last year, that there is very little expectation that the deficiency can be made up, much less that the total winter's packing will exceed last year.

A movement of hogs which would result

in a making up of the deficit which has already been seen this winter season would be so much beyond the trade expectations that such a movement is considered beyond the bounds of possibility. Nine cent hogs apparently are bringing some increase in the movement, but the increase is not enough to be a factor in the situation of a seriously adverse character. The movement, however, is apparently sufficient at present to result in an increasing tendency in stocks, and supply the current demand for fresh meats and for cured meats.

There is little or no export demand. The export movement is steadily decreasing. Since November 1 there has been a decrease of nearly 29,000,000 pounds in the exports of pork and meats and a decrease of nearly 61,000,000 pounds in the exports of lard. The total exports of pork and meats have been only about 78,000,000 pounds so that the decrease has been more than a third of the total movement. The exports of lard have been under 76,500,000 pounds, and the decrease has been approximately four-fifths of the entire movement.

Exporters state that the foreign demand is unwilling to follow the high prices prevailing for both lard and meats. Europe is doing without its American meat supply this season, and is either using home raised meats or Australian and Argentine meats. As for fats the demand abroad has been satisfied with other than hog fats. There has been a very active demand for edible oils in Europe which have taken the place of lard. There has been quite a good business in compound lard for Europe, while the demand

THE W. J. WILCOX

LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK

Offices: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated
Wilcox and Glebe Brand

**PURE
REFINED
LARD**



for coconut oil and other forms of edible vegetable oils has been very heavy.

The provision question continues almost entirely a question of the supply of hogs, and at what price the farmer will sell or how long it will take to increase the supply of hogs sufficient to bring prices on to a normal level. The trade is looking forward with a great deal of interest to the government statement which will be issued the latter part of the month on the number of live stock in the country as some indication on this question.

PORK.—The market is very quiet with the tone a little easier on slow demand. Mess is quoted at \$24.00; clear \$25@27.00, and family, \$26@26.50.

LARD.—The market is quiet but firm with futures. Demand is slow. Exporters are out of the market. City steam lard, \$12.87½; Western, \$13.10, and Middle West, \$13@13.10; Continent, \$13.50; South American,

\$14.25; Brazil kegs, \$15.25; compound, 10% @10½c.

BEEF.—The market is quiet but firm. Quotations: Family, \$14.50@16; mess, \$11.50@12.50; extra India mess, \$24.50@25.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1910, were as follows:

BACON.—Bristol, England, 21,547 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 28,806 lbs.; Droutheim, Norway, 31,666 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 123,555 lbs.; Gebara, Cuba, 14,000 lbs.; Hull, England, 255,550 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 3,520 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 70,164 lbs.; Haugo, Russia, 97,386 lbs.; London, England, 24,698 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,355,344 lbs.; Manchester,

England, 6,406 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 28,696 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 589 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 3,300 lbs.; Rotterdam Holland, 11,517 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 6,427 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 48,873 lbs.; Aux Cayes, Haiti, 1,713 lbs.; Bristol, England, 7,793 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 570 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 3,425 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 1,578 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,913 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 2,171 lbs.; Gebara, Cuba, 4,706 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 301,418 lbs.; Hull, England, 334,406 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 11,411 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 15,454 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,645 lbs.; London, England, 156,285 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 679,230 lbs.; Manzanilla, Cuba, 7,347 lbs.; Manchester, England, 25,640 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 2,654 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 2,301 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 2,388 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,013 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 1,147 lbs.; Southampton, England, 3,358 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 1,628 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 2,451 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 262,468 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 118,093 lbs.; Abo, Russia, (Continued on next page.)

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 8, 1910, as shown by the report of Williams & Terhune, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake, Bbls.	Cottonseed Oil, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Boxes.	Beef, Pkgs.	Pork, Bbls.	Lard, Tons and Pkgs.
Laurentic, Liverpool			3443	324	325	548 10159
Umbria, Liverpool			1387	10	190	150 1050
*Minnewaska, London	2150		443	31	75	115 10533
*New York, Southampton			394			235 1055
Exeter City, Bristol			55	65		
*Caledonia, Glasgow			827	97	50	323 985
Kaiserin Aug. Victoria, H'burg.			100	151		1050 125
Volturno, Rotterdam	2330					
Ryndam, Rotterdam	2718			125	45	725 1625
Vaderland, Antwerp	3269		79	40	125	45 3250
Kaiser Wilhelm II, Bremen				25		25 949
Roon, Bremen				75		
Oscar II, Baltic	1379		210	495		1401 50
La Bretagne, Havre		75				
Madonna, Marseilles	724	50				
Hamburg, Mediterranean		50	30			60 125
Total	9041	3704	6968	125	1358	765 4672 30406
Last week	30655	2054	985	6878	10	652 760 6844 44740
Same time in 1909	15169	14735	331	9054	1186	1530 691 8334 45316

*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

ADLER & OBERNDORF, Inc.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.

BUYERS OF **TALLOW AND GREASE**

PLACE YOUR OFFERINGS BEFORE US

Mr. FRED K. HIGBIE

has been elected President of the American Meat Packers Supply Co., with offices in the

ROOKERY BUILDING, CHICAGO

He would be glad to hear from you whenever you are in the market for any of your requirements

NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO CONTRACT FOR YOUR VARIOUS NEEDS WHILE THE PRICES ARE AT THE BOTTOM

REFRIGERATION WITHOUT ICE

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATING CO.

Eighth and Spring Garden Sts., - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Jan. 8, 1910, with comparative tables:

PORK, BBLs.			
To—	Week Jan. 8, 1910.	Week Jan. 9, 1909.	From Nov. 1, 1909, to date.
United Kingdom ..	495	222	7,576
Continent	125	459	3,935
So. & Cen. Am.	350	305	3,354
West Indies	900	2,625	13,517
Br. No. Am. Col.	10	30	3,229
Other countries ..	12		19
Total	1,892	3,690	31,911
MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom ..	5,880,375	6,149,652	92,479,436
Continent	146,725	731,925	4,492,173
So. & Cen. Am.	284,300	38,200	1,163,075
West Indies	138,075	249,065	2,250,771
Br. No. Am. Col.			21,485
Other countries ..	6,200		15,000
Total	6,454,675	7,168,872	100,422,540
LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom ..	4,839,748	4,070,780	62,190,496
Continent	1,806,660	5,431,967	64,872,456
So. & Cen. Am.	387,700	114,450	3,444,720
West Indies	840,700	1,126,530	6,498,662
Br. No. Am. Col.	5,253	4,200	120,343
Other countries ..	5,900	3,000	115,100
Total	7,885,008	10,751,417	137,236,797

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,235	2,798,125	3,955,650
Boston	137	2,174,550	2,008,253
Philadelphia		127,000	600,000
Baltimore		30,000	361,100
New Orleans	410	215,000	279,000
Galveston	110	6,000	418,000
Total week	1,892	6,454,675	7,885,008
Previous week ..	2,921	7,304,775	8,953,680
Two weeks ago ..	2,844	6,126,675	8,223,558
Cor. week last y'r	3,639	7,168,872	10,751,417

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1909, to date.	Same time last year, 1908.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	4,896,200	6,382,200	1,486,000
Meats, lbs.	73,210,040	100,422,540	27,212,500
Lard, lbs.	76,493,198	137,236,797	60,743,599

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	15/	15/	16@24c.
Oil cake	9c.	9c.	@10c.
Bacon	15/	15/	16@24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	16@24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	@48c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	16@24c.
Butter	25/	30/	@48c.
Tallow	15/	15/	15@22c.
Pork, per barrel	15/	15/	16@24c.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The tallow market has again been very quiet. The past week has shown but little interest in the market, and only limited transactions have come to light. The buying has been on a small scale, and manufacturers appear to be still holding off and taking tallow in an extremely conservative fashion. This policy results in a very limited trade in all qualities. The reason for this appears to be an unwillingness to buy more than there appears to be immediate means for distribution, and there is an unwillingness to buy in advance of requirements.

The soap making interests are pursuing a very conservative policy and as has been the case in the past few months are using other oils and fats where they can substitute them to advantage. There is a continued absence of export demand, and a lack of foreign interest in the market. The London auction sales this week showed limited interest abroad. The offerings were not large, only 530 casks were offered, and of these but 420 were sold with the average price unchanged from the preceding week. There has been some apprehension that the pronounced strength of linseed oil on account of the rapid advance in linseed would result in a higher range of prices for tallow on the other side, as well as have effect on all oils and fats. While it has had some influence the influence has not been of a pronounced character.

The movement of cattle last week at Western points showed a gain of 10,000 head over the preceding week, but the receipts were about 30,000 less than the corresponding week last year. As a result of the smaller supply there was a gain of about 5 per cent. in the price, the average figures for the week being \$6.25 per hundred against \$5.95 the preceding. These prices were slightly over the quotations for the corresponding week last year and over \$1 a hundred in excess of the average for the past eight years.

Tallow interests do not look for much immediate change in the situation. They are disposed to believe the trade will be of a rather quiet conservative order for some time unless there is a radical movement in prices of competing oils. Stocks generally of all oil and fat supplies, however, continue light and unless there is an accumulation from some source not now apparent, there does not appear to be any immediate prospect of any material immediate gain in stocks.

Quotations are: City, 6½¢, spot country, 6¼¢@6½¢; special, 7½¢@7¾¢ in tierces.

STEARINE.—The market continues a very quiet one for oleo stearine, with prices if anything a little easier. Manufacturers

have been rather indifferent, holding off for concessions, both here and at the West. The trade in compound lard has been very quiet, and as a result of this the compound makers have been rather conservative bidders for stearine.

In oil there has been a very slow trade for export, and only an occasional trade has been reported of late, but the domestic demand is good at the West, and in this way the interior distribution continues very liberal. Prices for stearine are so high compared with previous years that there is disposition to be very conservative in the buying of stearine in excess of contracts on hand, and this has had considerable to do with the recent quiet interest in the market.

The market is nominal in the absence of business. Prices are quoted 18c. asked with 17c. bid.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

LARD OIL.—The market is firm but dull. Trade is quiet. Prices are quoted \$1.20.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is very steady but with light trade. Stocks are small to do business with and offerings from first hands are small. Demand abroad continues to absorb the offerings, particularly for edible purposes. Quotations in New York City of Ceylon, spot, 9¼¢@9½¢; do., shipments, 9¼¢@9½¢; Cochin spot, 10¢@10¼¢; do., shipments, 9¼¢@9½¢.

PALEM OIL.—The market is very quiet, but prices are firm as supplies are small and offerings from abroad are still very light. Prices in New York are, for prime red spot, 6¼¢@6½¢; do., to arrive, 6½¢; Lagos, spot, 7¢@7¼¢; do., to arrive, 7c. Palm kernels, spot, 8½¢@8¾¢.

CORN OIL.—Prices are very steady with moderate trade at quotations. Quoted at \$6.87@6.95.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Prices are steady on small supplies but trade is light. Demand is fairly good. For 20 cold test, 94¢@96c; 30 do., 88c; 40 do., water white, 77c; prime, 70c; low grade off yellow, 62c.

OLEO OIL.—The market is very dull with an absence of interest abroad. Demand is dull for export. Rotterdam quoted 86 florins asked. New York quotes 15¼¢ for extra.

LARD STEARINE.—The market is steady at 13¼¢@14c.

GREASE.—The market is dull with prices holding about steady. Quotations in New York: Yellow, 6¼¢@6½¢; bone, 5½¢@6½¢; nominal; house, 6¼¢@6½¢; "B" and "A" white, 6½¢@7¾¢.

GREASE STEARINE.—The market is dull and steady. Quotations: Yellow, 6½¢@6¾¢, and white at 7¢@7½¢.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from preceding page.)

66,000 lbs.; Aux Cayes, Haiti, 37,048 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 13,385 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 27,500 lbs.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 2,200 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 15,478 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 7,766 lbs.; Cologne, Germany, 19,844 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 11,000 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 438,061 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 31,751 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 18,672 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 4,426 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 217,327 lbs.; Dusseldorf, Germany, 114,104 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 17,500 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 130,226 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 111,122 lbs.; Gibara, Cuba, 14,397 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 118,025 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 6,636 lbs.; Hull, England, 419,997 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,410,573 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 6,705 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 40,200 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 106,649 lbs.; London, England, 365,776 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,115,689 lbs.; Leipsig, Germany, 86,500 lbs.; Manchester, England, 338,122 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 1,300 lbs.; Manzanilla, Cuba, 40,867 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 16,841 lbs.; New Castle, England, 2,800 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 4,468 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 28,345 lbs.; Plymouth, England, 4,200 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 878,603 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 12,000 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 3,000 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 9 bbls.; Southampton, England, 87,300 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 15,915 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 400,325 lbs.; Sekondi, Africa, 1,690 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 15,138 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 16,489 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 3,334 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Delagoa Bay, Africa, 120 gals.; La Paz, Brazil, 257 gals.

PORK.—Aux Cayes, Haiti, 124 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 5 tes.; Barbados, W. I., 172 bbls., 11 tes.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 20 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 100 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 75 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 5 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 12 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 327 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 200 bbls., 7 tes.; London, England, 25 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 140 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 27½ bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 82 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 11 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 9 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 35 bbls.

SAUSAGES.—Antwerp, Belgium, 101 cs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1910, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 395 bbls.; Aux Cayes, Haiti, 28 bbls.; Amsterdam, Holland, 10 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 307½ bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 50 bbls.; Bergen, Norway, 60 tes.; Colon, Panama, 105 bbls.; Christiania,

Corn Oil Cotton Oil Cocoanut Oil Palm Oil

AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

A. L. RIESER**C 18 & 19 PRODUCE EXCHANGE
NEW YORK CITY****STEARINE, TALLOW, GREASES, OILS,
Fertilizer Material, Glue Stock, Bones**

Norway, 225 bbls, 25 tes.; Christiansand, Norway, 50 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 48 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 85 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 65 tes.; Drontheim, Norway, 25 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 393 bbls., 12 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 70 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 50 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 65 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 64,088 lbs., 29 bbls., 9 tes.; Kingston, W. I., 62 bbls., 15 tes.; Liverpool, England, 360,389 lbs., 155 bbls., 225 tes.; London, England, 75 bbls., 23 tes., 203,512 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 54 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 43 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 805 bbls., 45 tes.; Port au Prince, W. I., 11 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 29 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 25 tes., 35 bbls.; Southampton, England, 687,340 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 70 tes.; Bergen, Norway, 15 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 395 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 775 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 35 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 200 tes.; Hull, England, 140 tes.; Kolding, Denmark, 50 tes.; Liverpool, England, 25 tes.; Manchester, Eng., 250 tes.; Malmo, Sweden, 280 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 370 tes.; Stettin, Germany, 75 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 50 tes.; Tonsberg, Norway, 75 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Aux Cayes, Haiti, 5,450 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 31,300 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 4,452 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,130 lbs.; Kingston W. I., 3,300 lbs.; Manzanilla, Cuba, 2,880 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 6,500 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 1,550 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 1,300 lbs.

TALLOW.—Barbados, W. I., 1,498 lbs.; London, England, 62,170 lbs.

TALLOW OIL.—Rotterdam, Holland, 125 tes.

TONGUE.—Glasgow, Scotland, 150 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 8 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 143 bbls., 16 tes.; London, England, 96 bbls.; Stockholm, Sweden, 25 bbls.

CANNED MEAT.—Antwerp, Belgium, 640 cs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 100 cs.; Batavia, Java, 178 cs.; Cape Town, Africa, 713 pa.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 187 cs.; Colon, Panama, 57 pa.; Demerara, British Guiana, 60 cs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 123 pa.; Gibara, Cuba, 75 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 54 cs.; Hull, England, 339 cs.; Hamilton, W. I., 75 cs., 26 pa.; Hamburg, Germany, 200 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 81 pa.; Liverpool, England, 553 cs., 100 bbs.; London, England, 525 cs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 760 cs.; Manchester, England, 500 cs.; Marseilles, France, 250 cs.; Nassau, W. I., 201 cs.; Port Limon, C. R., 36 pa.; Rotterdam, Holland, 130 cs.

LARD FUTURE TRADING.

The special committee which was appointed some time ago at a meeting of the lard trade on the New York Produce Exchange, to draw up rules for the trading in lard futures, made a report this week, and the amended rules were posted Jan. 12th on the Exchange. The rules provide for trading in lots of 100 tes., and in points the same as in cotton and in cottonseed oil. The proposed contracts will be for 37,500 pounds, and each fluctuation of a point will be \$3.75 either way. There are so many small packing interests east of Chicago, and so many provision dealers through the East who cannot hedge cash lard excepting in Chicago, and then only in 250 tes., that the proposition has received a very encouraging endorsement so far from the provision interests.

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.

LOUISVILLE BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS COOKING OIL
IDEAL CHOICE WHITE COOKING OIL
ROYAL PRIME SUMMER YELLOW
ADDITY SUMMER WHITE SOAP OIL

OFFICE AND REFINERY FLOYD & K STS.
P.O. STATION "E" LOUISVILLE, KY.
CABLE ADDRESS

"COTTON OIL" LOUISVILLE.

CODES USED—"PRIVATE" TWENTIETH CENTURY "A.B.C." 42 AND 52
EDITION, "WESTERN UNION" AND "LIEBERS"

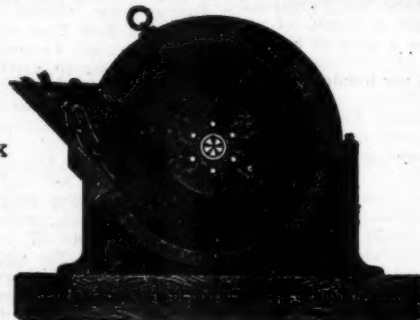
ALSO FIRST IF NOT ONLY

LICENSED AND BONDED COTTON SEED OIL WAREHOUSE

IN UNITED STATES
WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

USE WILLIAMS GRINDERS!

For
Reducing
GREEN,
STEAM
or **JUNK**
BONE
Also
Tankage



For
Reducing
BEEF SCRAP
OYSTER AND
CLAM
Shells
or
Any Poultry
Food
Material

Write for Catalogue No. 9.

THE WILLIAMS PATENT CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.
Works, ST. LOUIS, MO. General Sales Office, Old Colony Bldg., CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE, 428 Mondnock Bldg.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Announcement was made the past week of the reorganization of the firm of Whitman Brothers for the purpose of carrying on business in cottonseed products and other oils and fats. The firm of Whitman Brothers was first organized in 1856, and for many years did a general business in animal, vegetable and mineral oils. They were among the pioneers in the business of handling cottonseed oil and other cottonseed products. For a number of years prior to the purchase of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, and the moving of the cotton oil company's head office from Philadelphia to New York, Whitman Brothers were the general agents for the Southern Cotton Oil Company. The presi-

dent of the firm was for many years connected with the old firm of Whitman Brothers, of which his father was the senior member, and more recently with the Southern Cotton Oil Company.

J. R. Wilder, who represented Swift & Company several years on the New York Produce Exchange, has become interested with Wm. W. Ware & Company, of Boston, and has opened an office in the Produce Exchange Building. They will do a commission business in tallows, oils, etc.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department.

IF

you would know
the value
of your
By Products

YOU

should get the advantages
to be derived from the
use of our labora-
tory. We

WANT

to test your
Tankage, Blood,
Tallows, Greases,
Glue Stock, etc., etc.,

TO

enable you to get the
best results. We
want you also
to

KNOW

that we are
just brokers. Est. 1886.
STERNE & SON CO.,
Postal Tel. Bldg., Chicago.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Lower—Prices Influenced by the Sensational Decline in Cotton—Trade Conditions Quiet—Crude Oil Dull—Export Interest Slow.

Interest in the future market during the past week was extremely limited up until the middle of the week when there was a rapid break in values as a result of the great decline in cotton. This break in the cotton market was of such a sensational and far-reaching character, that it apparently dislodged a good deal of speculative oil held by Southern interests and by speculative interests in two commission houses and brought in a good deal of liquidation.

Of course with the supply of cotton practically known this year, there was very little other than a sympathetic effect on the market from the break in cotton. The break was not the result of any changed ideas regarding the supply of cotton, but more the result of the technical condition of the market. Close observers of the cotton market situation and observers of the spot market position stated that the declining tendency of the market was started by the spot market situation.

Such statement was a rather curious one in view of the reported strength of spots, but was stated to be due to the fact that the great rise in futures at the end of December resulted in an elimination of the ordinary

speculative short interest in the cotton market. This left the market in a position where the big bull interests and the following of these big interests were long of an immense amount of cotton and the spot cotton supplies of the world were hedged largely in the American markets. With the demand from speculative shorts eliminated, the pressure of the visible supply of cotton of 5,000,000 bales was right against the big speculative long interests and the weight of this cotton was too much for such interests to carry.

Prices broke violently at first, rallied to almost the previous high point, but commission houses long of immense lines of cotton found that ordinary original margins of \$5.00 a bale were insufficient to protect them against fluctuations, and double this amount of margin was called, resulting in excessive liquidation and a break of \$8.00 a bale in cotton. The break in the future market of \$8.00 a bale was equivalent to taking off \$40,000,000 from the value of the world's visible supply of cotton in less than two weeks with the corresponding losses in the future market. The South, which has been a great bull on cotton, suffered very serious losses and the influence of such losses was to cause selling of everything including cottonseed oil.

The demand for oil for consuming purposes has been of fair volume, but there has been no special activity. New business in compound lard has been of rather limited volume. Producers report a moderate volume of transactions, but no particular energy, and this condition is reflected in the stearine and compound lard market, which has been very quiet

and, if anything, a little easier. The interest in the butterine market continues very active, however, and as showing the immense demand for this, a report was received from Chicago that one of the leading Western packing interests was about to build a new plant ready on May 1 on account of the tremendous demand for butterine.

Lard has been unexpectedly firm during the week, which has to a certain extent offset the effect of the big decline in cotton. Other oils and fats continue firm. Stocks of competing oils are small, and while the demand is only moderate the offerings are of such a limited character that there is no pressure on any line of oils. Linseed oil has been very strong, and has shown further advance both in America and Europe, owing to the very disappointing crop results in the Argentine and the deficient supplies of seed generally. On the other hand olive oil has been inclined to heaviness. The cheapest oil apparently at present is olive oil foots, which are meeting a fair demand. The regulations, however, regarding denaturizing of olive oil tend to make a rather quiet market as the process, while acceptable for some manufacturing lines, is unacceptable for other lines.

Opinions among trade interests regarding the cotton oil situation are decidedly conflicting. There seems to be a pronounced feeling that the decline in the market will be of limited extent unless the losses through the South on account of the break in cotton should result in a general liquidating movement among holders of crude oil. If such should be the case, the feeling is that it might cause a considerable decline in the re-

The
American
Cotton
Oil Co.



27 BEAVER STREET,
NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address:
"AMCOTOIL," New York.

**Cottonseed
Products.**

OIL, LINTERS,
CAKE, ASHES,
MEAL, HULLS.

**GOLD MEDALS
AWARDED**

Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

KENTUCKY REFINING COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1885

COTTON SEED OIL

SNOWFLAKE—Choice Summer White Deodorized Oil

WHITE DAISY—Prime Summer White Deodorized Oil

DELMONICO—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

APEX—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil

NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil

ECLIPSE—Choice Butter Oil

REFINERY AND GENERAL OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY. "Refinery" Louisville, U.S.A.

CABLE ADDRESS

financed market, as there would be more or less hedging and pressure on that market.

Stocks generally do not appear to be large of cottonseed oil, and the spot market has been relatively steady. The consumption continues large, and is expected to be on a maintained heavy scale, as long as the present relative difference between compound lard and hog lard, and between butterine and butter are maintained. The export interest in the market is limited and the exports are steadily falling off compared with last year.

Closing prices:

Saturday, Jan. 8.—Spot, \$7.52@7.56; January, \$7.51@7.54; February, \$7.48@7.53; March, \$7.55@7.56; April, \$7.53@7.59; May, \$7.80@7.61; July, \$7.65@7.66; September, \$7.53@7.58; October, \$7.01; good off, \$7.30@7.54; off, \$7.25@7.50; winter, \$7.65@8.30; summer, \$7.70@8.10. Sales: January, 100, \$7.54; March, 1,800, \$7.52@7.55; May, 1,500, \$7.57@7.61; July, 1,000, \$7.63@7.66; October, 400, \$7. Futures closed 3 advance to 1 decline. Total sales, 4,800. Prime crude S. E., \$6.47 nominal.

Monday, Jan. 10.—Spot, \$7.40@7.60; January, \$7.45@7.50; February, \$7.44@7.48; March, \$7.50@7.52; April, \$7.51@7.53; May, \$7.54@7.55; July, \$7.58@7.60; September, \$7.45@7.52; October, \$6.95@6.99; good off, \$7.20@7.50; off, \$7.15@7.50; winter, \$7.60@8.10; summer, \$7.60@8.05. Sales: January, 500, \$7.50; March, 1,900, \$7.52@7.53; May, 2,500, \$7.54@7.61; July, 1,100, \$7.58@7.64; September, 100, \$7.55. Futures closed 2 to 7 decline. Total sales, 6,100. Prime crude S. E., \$6.53.

Tuesday, Jan. 11.—Spot, \$7.40@7.55; January, \$7.42@7.50; February, \$7.42@7.47; March, \$7.49@7.50; April, \$7.49@7.51; May, \$7.51@7.53; July, \$7.55@7.57; September, \$7.42@7.52; October, \$6.93@6.96; good off, \$7.20@7.50; off, \$7.15@7.49; winter, \$7.60@8.10; summer, \$7.60@8. Sales: March, 2,500, \$7.49@7.50; May, 1,400, \$7.52@7.53; July, 1,100, \$7.57@7.58; October, 500, \$6.93. Futures closed 1 to 3 decline. Total sales, 5,500. Prime crude S. E., \$6.46@6.47.

Wednesday, Jan. 12.—Spot, \$7.25@7.50; January, \$7.30@7.38; February, \$7.30@7.35; March, \$7.38@7.40; April, \$7.35@7.40; May, \$7.40@7.41; July, \$7.45@7.47; September, \$7.32@7.35; October, \$6.85@6.90; good off, \$7.05@7.40; off, \$7.15@7.40; winter, \$7.40@8; summer, \$7.40@8. Sales: February, 100, \$7.37; March, 2,600, \$7.39@7.48; May, 5,800, \$7.41@7.49; July, 5,800, \$7.46@7.52; September, 1,000, \$7.40@7.41. Futures closed 8 to 14 decline. Total sales, 15,300. Prime crude S. E., \$6.27.

Thursday, Jan. 13.—Spot, \$7.30@7.43; January, \$7.31@7.36; February, \$7.30@7.36; March, \$7.37@7.38; April, \$7.35@7.40; May, \$7.40@7.41; July, \$7.45@7.46; September, \$7.34@7.35; October, \$6.81@6.83; good off, \$7.15@7.35; off, \$7.15@7.35; winter, \$7.50@8;

summer, \$7.15@7.99. Sales: February, 100, \$7.34; March, 1,800, \$7.34@7.38; May, 3,800, \$7.37@7.44; July, 4,200, \$7.43@7.48; September, 1,100, \$7.33@7.34; October, 1,100, \$6.80@6.83. Total sales, 12,200. Market closed steady, 4 decline to 2 advance. Prime crude was quoted \$6.27.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Jan. 13.—The past week in cotton oil was a dull and dragging one except today, when the trading was again on a heavy scale. The bull clique fought all declines and on several occasions made grandstand bids for large blocks. Yesterday morning they wanted the crop of July at \$7.50, but the first sale in the afternoon was \$7.47, and the last \$7.45. Today they used the same tactics in the May option and at one time \$7.40 was bid for probably 20,000 barrels during the morning session, but during the afternoon session some 1,200 to 1,300 bbls. sold at this price, and no further lots could be sold, and one belated seller had to take \$7.30.

As stated in our last week's letter, the bears at \$5.50 turned bulls at \$7.50, and are now doing their utmost to hold prices. Conditions are against any advance. Cotton, with a decline of some 150 points and crude at some 50 points from the high level are both factors against any such tactics at present. Crude during the week was almost entirely neglected, sellers having to make concessions to trade and closes for the week with \$6.13 bid, \$6.27 asked. Both the European and domestic consuming demand during the past week have been conspicuous by their ab-

sence. With conditions such as above, we cannot look for anything but lower prices.

We quote today as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, January, \$7.31 bid; \$7.36 asked; March, \$7.37 bid, \$7.38 asked; May, \$7.40 bid, \$7.41 asked; July, \$7.45 bid, \$7.46 asked; September, \$7.34 bid, \$7.35 asked; October, \$6.81 bid, \$6.83 asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, \$7.90; prime summer white cottonseed oil, \$7.85; good off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$7.25; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$7.20.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 13.—Crude cottonseed oil, 47c. bid for any shipment. Meal, \$30. Hulls, \$9 per ton, f. o. b. mills.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 13.—Crude cottonseed oil, 47c. Meal steady at \$30, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$10.50, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 13.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude, 48c.; prime 8 per cent. meal, firm at \$30@30.25. Hulls firm, \$9.75@10, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Jan. 13.—Liberal sales of crude Texas cottonseed oil this week for 48½c. down to 46½c., mostly resales; mills are offering sparingly; 47c. bid today, 47½c. asked for Texas; 49c. asked for Valley. Meal higher, \$35, long ton, ship's side. Cake strong, \$33.75, long ton, ship's side. Hulls higher, \$11.50 loose, \$13 asked.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil
Puritan Salad Oil
Jersey Butter Oil

Offices: CINCINNATI, O.

Cable Address:

PROCTER, CINCINNATI, U. S. A.

Refineries: { IVORYDALE, O.
{ PORT IVORY, N. Y.
{ KANSAS CITY, KAS.

ASPEGREN & CO.

Produce Exchange

NEW YORK CITY

EXPORTERS BROKERS

**WE EXECUTE
ORDERS
TO BUY OR SELL**

Cotton Seed Oil FUTURE DELIVERY

**ON THE N. Y.
PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR**

Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Jan. 13.—Market is easy. Quotation: Prime summer yellow, 73¼ marks; choice butter oil, 77¼ marks; choice summer white, 76¼ marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Jan. 13.—Market is easy. Quotations: Choice summer white, 44½ florins; prime summer yellow, 42½ florins; choice butter oil, 45½ florins.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Jan. 13.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 89¼ francs; prime winter yellow, 93¼ francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Jan. 13.—Market is easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 35¼ sh.

FINANCIAL.

In order to promptly complete the erection of a LARGE REFINERY, equipping same with the most modern machinery and begin operations on a very extensive scale to fill orders in hand, THE SOUTHERN STATES COTTON OIL REFINING COMPANY is offering for sale a limited number of its first mortgage 20-year, sinking fund 6% (semi-annual) GOLD BONDS at \$1,000 each and accrued interest, with a bonus of 50% in COMMON STOCK. This is UNQUESTIONABLY a CONSERVATIVE as well as a REMUNERATIVE and PROFITABLE investment.

Early correspondence and subscriptions invited to this limited issue.

Address for full particulars,

WM. H. FORMAN,

160 Broadway,

Suite 908-9-10.

New York, U. S. A.

BERGMANN & HOFFMANN

Exporters of All Kinds of OIL CAKES, OILS and OIL SEEDS from all parts of INDIA. Importers of machinery for ginning, pressing, seed-crushing.

BOMBAY

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported up to January 12, 1910, and for the period since September 1, 1909, and for the same period 1908-9, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1909.	Same period, 1908-9.
Aalesund, Norway	50	50	—
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	25	—
Acajutla, Salvador	13	40	—
Alexandria, Egypt	564	1,021	—
Algiers, Algeria	748	3,014	—
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	60	232	—
Amapola, Honduras	57	—	—
Amsterdam, Holland	—	50	—
Ancona, Italy	706	1,050	—
Antigua, W. Indies	71	51	—
Antwerp, Belgium	685	1,370	—
Auckland, New Zealand	178	138	—
Aux Cayes, Haiti	3	3	—
Asus, W. I.	—	102	—
Bahia, Brazil	38	—	—
Barbados, W. I.	26	551	427
Barl, Italy	—	50	—
Belra, E. Africa	32	—	—
Belrut, Syria	—	143	—
Belfast, Ireland	25	45	—
Belise, Br. Honduras	—	124	—
Bergen, Norway	30	225	—
Blasso, Portuguese Guinea	—	5	—
Bombay, India	7	—	—
Bordeaux, France	50	1,320	—
Braila, Roumania	340	141	—
Bremen, Germany	—	143	—
Bridgetown, W. I.	—	26	—
Bristol, England	—	75	—
Buenos Aires, Arg. Rep.	—	1,460	3,750
Bukharest, Roumania	—	25	—
Calbarien, Cuba	33	—	—
Cairo, Egypt	24	—	—
Callao, Peru	354	5	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony	304	1,343	611
Cardenas, Cuba	—	6	—
Cardiff, Wales	—	10	—
Cartagena, Colombia	—	4	—
Carupano, Venezuela	—	4	26
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	—	305	120
Christiania, Norway	380	1,914	880
Christiansand, Norway	—	100	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	75	88
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela ..	—	32	80
Colon, Panama	54	837	679
Constantinople, Turkey	—	6,005	14,813
Copenhagen, Denmark	800	1,285	610
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	24	—
Cork, Ireland	—	150	—
Cristobal, Panama	—	3	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands ..	—	28	—
Dantzie, Germany	—	380	100
Delegatch, Turkey	—	325	943
Delagoa Bay, E. Africa	—	344	103
Demerara, Br. Guiana	137	939	1,078
Dominica, W. I.	—	77	—
Dublin, Ireland	300	2,174	1,583
Drontheim, Norway	—	200	125
Dunkirk, France	—	600	115
E. London, Cape Colony	—	—	30
Flume, Austria	—	—	200
Galatz, Roumania	—	2,617	2,641
Genoa, Italy	—	8,424	15,406
Gibara, Cuba	—	—	7
Gibraltar, Spain	—	180	100
Glasgow, Scotland	50	1,350	1,375
Gothenberg, Sweden	500	1,100	300
Grenada, W. Indies	—	—	11
Guadeloupe, W. I.	107	1,039	1,304
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	40	70
Halifax, N. S.	—	—	24
Hamburg, Germany	—	1,310	5,872
Hango, Russia	—	—	20
Havana, Cuba	47	1,408	477
Hayre, France	—	3,475	7,250
Helsingfors, Finland	—	10	30
Hull, England	50	406	143
Inagua, W. I.	—	—	7
Jaemel, Haiti	—	3	—
Jamaica, W. I.	—	125	—
Kavala, Turkey	—	—	200
Kingston, W. I.	118	1,522	1,494
Kobe, Japan	—	—	15
Kustendji, Roumania	—	1,375	1,950
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	12	123
Leghorn, Italy	—	2,889	5,680
Liverpool, England	—	2,951	2,595
London, England	—	4,750	4,402
Macoris, San Domingo	—	77	241
Malmo, Sweden	250	250	150
Malta, Island of	—	685	498
Manaos, Brazil	—	6	—
Manchester, England	—	1,055	1,045
Manzanillo, Cuba	9	149	30
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	48	147
Marseilles, France	325	6,050	17,019
Martinique, W. Indies	275	2,056	1,499
Matanzas, W. I.	—	77	—
Mauritius, Island of	—	—	19
Maxatlan, Mexico	—	11	—
Melbourne, Australia	—	62	174
Messina, Sicily	—	—	15
Monrovia, Liberia	—	—	14
Montego Bay, W. Indies	—	23	—
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	1,350	1,335
Naples, Italy	—	2,740	2,473
Newcastle, England	—	—	23
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	9	23
Oran, Algeria	—	406	687
Palermo, Sicily	—	—	195
Panama, Panama	—	—	22
Panderma, Asia	—	28	118
Para, Brazil	—	346	12
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana ..	—	—	—
Phillipsville, Algeria	—	7	150
Port Antonio, Jamaica	5	26	28
Port au Prince, W. Indies ..	—	18	45
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	28	68
Port Cabello, Venezuela	9	65	84
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	212	153
Port Maria, Jamaica	—	3	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	—	66
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	—	20
Port Said, Egypt	—	14	203
Prevesa, Turkey	—	—	23

SCIENTIFIC

OIL MILL MACHINERY

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

THE FOOS MFG. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1878

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

Progreso, Mexico	153	32
Puerto Plata, San Dom.	464	280
Ravenna, Italy	2,000	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	24	1,414
Rotterdam, Holland	280	24,284
St. John, N. F.	26	—
St. Kitts, W. I.	47	213
St. Lucia, W. I.	—	77
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	21
Salonica, Turkey	1,096	2,500
Samana, San Dom.	—	156
Sanchez, San Domingo	52	61
San Domingo City, San Dom.	204	320
San Jose, C. R.	—	17
Santiago, Cuba	323	183
Santos, Brazil	241	—
Savannah, Colombia	8	—
Sierra Leone, Africa	41	—
Smyrna, Turkey	840	544
Sousa, Tunisia	—	250
Stavanger, Norway	10	—
Southampton, England	200	650
Stettin, Germany	—	350
Stockholm, Sweden	—	2,050
Surlingham, D. Guinea	200	50
Sydney, Australia	—	8
Syracuse, Sicily	55	—
Tampico, Mexico	38	250
Trieste, Austria	—	42
Trinidad, Island of	106	8,755
Tunis, Algeria	143	120
Valparaiso, Chile	—	715
Varna, Bulgaria	1,635	1,140
Venice, Italy	35	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	5,905	22,708
Wellington, N. Z.	57	262
Yokohama, Japan	—	74
Yokohama, Japan	10	9
Total	4,340	111,762

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	250	4,896
Belfast, Ireland	433	335
Bordeaux, France	15	—
Bremen, Germany	—	996
Christiania, Norway	3,595	—
Colon, Panama	21	35
Copenhagen, Denmark	550	2,385
Genoa, Italy	25	300
Glasgow, Scotland	685	1,130
Göteborg, Sweden	600	—
Hamburg, Germany	2,161	22,636
Havana, Cuba	207	1,178
Havre, France	102	1,807
Liverpool, England	200	7,290
London, England	1,975	7,450
Manchester, England	—	1,350
Marseilles, France	250	10,792
Naples, Italy	100	275
Odesa, Russia	—	50
Rotterdam, Holland	614	13,187
Stavanger, Norway	—	535
Trieste, Austria	—	1,405
Venice, Italy	—	600
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	390
Total	614	25,626

From Galveston.

Bremen, Germany	—	290
Christiania, Norway	—	50
Hamburg, Germany	392	768
Liverpool, England	750	—
Rotterdam, Holland	3,766	16,774
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	2,100
Total	—	4,908

From Baltimore.

Copenhagen, Denmark	50	—
Hamburg, Germany	3,236	625
Havre, France	50	—
Rotterdam, Holland	105	100
Total	—	3,461

From Philadelphia.

Rotterdam, Holland	104	604
Total	—	104

From Savannah.

Algiers, Algeria	—	314
Bremen, Germany	716	—
Christiania, Norway	969	—
Genoa, Italy	—	1,740
Göteborg, Sweden	306	—
Hamburg, Germany	3,156	1,250
Havre, France	630	4,556
Leghorna, Italy	—	563
Liverpool, England	4,541	—
London, England	—	26
Manchester, England	4,230	24
Marseilles, France	—	1,949
Naples, Italy	—	904
Oran, Algeria	—	126
Rotterdam, Holland	7,850	15,322
Stavanger, Norway	—	215
Stettin, Germany	—	461
Trieste, Austria	—	61
Venice, Italy	—	1,325
Total	—	22,398

From Newport News.

Glasgow, Scotland	300	—
Rotterdam, Holland	3,330	—
Total	—	3,630

From Norfolk.

Glasgow, Scotland	300	325
Hamburg, Germany	—	100
Liverpool, England	—	950
Rotterdam, Holland	—	8,000
Total	300	4,875

From All Other Ports.

Antwerp, Belgium	50	—
Canada	6	10,786
Hamburg, Germany	175	—
Liverpool, England	—	20
Mexico (including overland)	1,340	23,714
Total	1,340	23,945

Recapitulation.

From New York	4,340	111,762	175,994
From New Orleans	614	25,626	115,360
From Galveston	—	4,908	19,982
From Baltimore	—	3,461	725
From Philadelphia	—	104	604
From Savannah	—	22,398	28,840
From Newport News	—	3,630	—
From Norfolk	300	4,875	1,825
From all other ports	1,340	23,945	45,737
Total	6,594	200,729	389,076

LIVESTOCK MEN FAVOR OLEO.

(Concluded from page 16.)

About six years ago Congress passed the Groat Bill, which fixed a tax of ten cents per pound on colored oleomargarine and a quarter of a cent per pound on the uncolored article. This piece of class legislation practically killed the business of manufacturing oleomargarine, and the result has been that the bulk of the oleo oils made from the butter fat of cattle has been exported, our trade abroad amounting to about \$20,000,000 annually. On account of the scarcity and big prices of dairy butter it has been proposed by some of the retail grocers' organizations, the cottonseed oil producers and some of the packers that the tax on oleomargarine be changed so as to make it two cents per pound on all kinds, whether colored or uncolored, and a bill to that effect will probably be introduced in Congress.

The principal ingredient in oleomargarine is the oleo oil, manufactured from the butter fat of cattle. This butter fat in a mature steer weighs about seventy pounds. It is perfectly wholesome, as much so as creamery butter. With the addition of other ingredients it can be manufactured into oleomargarine and sold at a less price than dairy butter.

Oleomargarine has been demonstrated to be a chemically pure product and a wholesome substitute for butter. There is no legitimate reason for any tax on it, and certainly for no prohibitive tax. It should, however, be labeled and sold as oleomargarine, and its manufacture should be conducted under proper regulations of the federal government. Your Executive Committee will submit some recommendations on this subject, which I trust will receive your endorsement.

Dr. Melvin Urges Cleaning Up.

"The Sanitary Condition of Our Livestock" was the subject of an address by Dr. A. D. Melvin, head of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and chief of the meat inspection service, in which he took occasion to strongly urge his views on the subject of cleaning up the farms and feed lots and thus eradicating animal disease at its source and reducing losses from meat condemnations.

A feature during the convention was the elaborate demonstration and lecture on the

cutting, buying and cooking of beef, in which Prof. D. A. Gaumitz of the University of Minnesota and Miss Mary F. Rausch of Colorado Agricultural College participated.

HOW TO SETTLE CLAIM DISPUTES.

Better settle disputes with one man than a dozen. When the various little matters come up in the course of business, such as freight differences, shortages, goods opened or damaged in transit, guaranteed goods returned, etc., it is generally best to await the arrival of the man from whom you bought, if he is a regular visitor, and then lay the matter before him, first providing yourself with proper notations by agent if it is something wrong with the shipment in transit, and he will make you proper allowances and have his house take up the claim on its own account if it happens to be the fault of others.

The salesman is on the ground and can see the real conditions. It would take much letter writing or telephoning to explain matters to the house, and then original orders would be dug up, the foreman and possibly the packer or salesman would be called in, a letter written to the man who sold the goods, and each would have something to say in his own defense, so by the time the correspondence again reached the head of that department your claim would probably look as unjust as it had seemed just to you. The traveler is in a position to look at the matter from your point of view, and can make settlement much easier and more satisfactory. He is also in a better position to show the house that it is right.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Jan. 13.—Business in oleo oil in 1910 has thus far been restricted. Prices are high and European churners have not been anxious to lay in supplies. Stocks here are moderate, but are a little larger than they were at the end of the previous year, and the outlook is that in the near future the market will improve in activity, but probably at a reduction in price. Business in neutral lard during the present year so far has been moderate; some has been sold but no big quantities, and prices have eased off a little on the days that the hog arrivals increased. Business in butter oil with the European churners has been fair, and it is likely that during February there will be a good business, as Europe has not bought much for shipment after January.

Garbage Disposal Plants

DIGESTORS, DRYERS AND PERCOLATORS
WE HAVE THE MOST ECONOMICAL SYSTEM KNOWN. WE SAVE THE LARGEST PER CENT. OF GREASE. WE DESIGN, MANUFACTURE AND ERECT COMPLETE PLANTS OF ANY CAPACITY.

The C. O. Bartlett and Snow Co.
CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market is irregular and spotted and though some of the packers are talking strong in consequence of the recent large sales one packer is reported to be anxious for more business as he did not clean out all his hides in recent combination trades. Packers are expecting other tanners to operate extensively now that one large buyer has entered the market on a liberal scale, but no further sales are noted. Native steers continue dull and nominal at $17\frac{1}{2}$ @18c. for November, December and January salting. Packers talk firm but tanners expect lower prices when stocks show more increase later on. Texas steers are quotable on a range of 16@16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for heavies of November and December salting and the recent sales have been at 16c., 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. and 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., according to packers' account, though the inside price of 16c. was only made in combination with other hides. Lights, 15c., and extremes, 14c. Butt brands are quotable at 15@15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., as per last sales in combination. Other packers talk over these figures and claim some small sales at more, but the market is no stronger. Colorados rule at 15c. as per recent sales but buyers might not be willing to pay 15c. for this variety alone. There are offerings at 15c. in connection with other kinds of branded. Branded cows are unchanged at 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ @13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. as per last sales at this price and it is rumored that one big packer has made further sales at 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. of November-December salting. Native cows are still easy and the demand limited. Last sales of 45-lb. and up weights were at 15c. Heavy cows alone are not considered over 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. and bids on light cows are only 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Native bulls are offered ahead to the end of February at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Branded bulls nominal at 13c.

Later wire.—It is now reported that one of the independent tanners after missing out on one lot of a big packer's branded cows which were sold elsewhere, has purchased a line of branded cows from one of the big packers at an understood price of 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. It is also reported that the 7,000 heavy Texas noted sold by a "tanning packer" Wednesday at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. went to the same buyer, who took the bulk of the branded hides sold recently.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is quiet and the tone of the situation is not as steady as it was. From all reports the supply of hides for prompt shipment is small and tanners in the East are complaining of the long time that hides are on the road after being shipped. The milder weather conditions prevailing, however, are expected to increase the available supplies as good-sized quantities of frozen hides are being thawed out. The Milwaukee and other Western tanners have again reduced their bids to 12c. on selection and Chicago freight for 25-lb. and up cows for future delivery from the Northwest, etc., but no sales have as yet been made from

regular Western and Northwestern points at under 12 $\frac{1}{4}$, selected Chicago freight for stock on hand. Twin city dealers who have hides running back into November have not been able to secure their asking prices on these, though they recently reported having declined bids of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Chicago freight. The tanners generally are predicting lower prices for both country and packer native hides as the grubby and long hair season progresses. Buffs show a slightly easier tone and are nominally listed at former quotations of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Dealers who were talking 13c. for stock on hand are soliciting bids at 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., but tanners are refusing to make bids at over 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for any lots on hand. Heavy cows are being held at 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ @13c., but buyers are not disposed to bid over 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and dealers are not inclined as yet to make sales at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. unless for indefinite future shipment. Extremes are quiet and quotable all the way from 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for poor runs of mostly seconds up to 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for fair quality stock, and 13@13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for prime lots of late receipt. Heavy steers are quiet and unchanged at 14c., with no further sales reported. Heavy bulls are quiet at not over 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ @11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for present receipt lots. Branded hides are mostly quotable at 10@10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. flat for late receipt ordinary countries that are practically all cows, and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12c. for small packer lots running fairly well for steers.

Later.—The market has developed a stronger tone, due to the fact that tanners are obliged to pay higher prices for prompt shipment. Three to four cars of Chicago buffs for immediate delivery are running about 65 per cent. firsts, sold at 13c.

DRY HIDES.—Market quiet but steady at 21@22c. for short trim stock.

HORSE HIDES.—Quiet. Buyers bidding \$3.85 for city and country hides mixed.

CALFSKINS.—The market continues dull and easy on both calf and kip, as the later receipts of these are running longer haired. Chicago cities rule at 18c., outside cities 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ @18c., and countries 17@17 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Kips are dull at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., according to quality, etc.

SHEEPSKINS.—Some sales of Chicago lambs of packer takeoff are reported at \$1.77 $\frac{1}{2}$, and packers are asking \$1.75 for Chicago sheep as they run for weights, but with small coarse Westerns thrown out. Last sales of 12 lb. and up pelts were at \$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$. Country pelts are in fair demand, and late receipts are well taken at \$1.10@1.50 for sheep and \$1@1.35 for lambs.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Some small scattering sales are reported of common hides, including a few Mexican coast varieties at 21c.; some Central Americans at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and a few Porto Ricans. The market is firm on the basis of last quotations. River Plates are quiet, with light offerings.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The market is firmer and somewhat more active at the River Plate, and sales are reported of about 14,000 Frigorifico steers. One sale has been made there of 6,000 Las Palmas frigorificos of January and February salting at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ /16c. net, s. and f. New York, or around 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with commissions, etc., added. Some reports state that 8,000 Sansinena frigorificos sold

at 16 5/16c. net, or around 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with commissions, but some other reports only note 4,000 of these being sold.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No further trading is reported here, and one packer who claimed early in the week to having sold some hides here is now offering November and December butt brands and Colorados, and in consequence the sales previously noted are not confirmed.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—No trading of account is reported here in hides, but the market continues to show a somewhat firmer tone, and the offerings are very light. New York State cows are not obtainable in car lots under 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. flat, and some dealers who have hides running back in salting are not disposed to offer at this figure. Pennsylvania cows are offered at 13c. for buffs, and also for some 50 lb. and up lots on selection, but some western Pennsylvania and Ohio heavy cows are now being held at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., selected. The calfskin market is slow and quiet, but the stocks of these are very light, and most dealers are preferring to hold what few skins they have rather than sell at the low prices now being bid. New York City skins continue quotable at \$1.50@1.55, \$2.05@2.10, and \$2.45@2.50, but these figures are nominal, in the absence of trading. Country skins range at \$1.30@1.35, \$1.85@1.90, and \$2.15@2.20.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.—There are some offerings of hides on hand at slight concessions from former asking rates, but at most of the auction sales in Europe prices are holding fairly well.

Boston.

The market is not active, but prices rule firm and dealers are not disposed to let lots on hand go at concessions. Ohio buffs are quoted firm at 13c., and in view of sales in Chicago at this figure Ohio dealers are inclined to hold for more than this figure. Best Ohio extremes are held at 14c. Southern hides mostly sell on a range of 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., but some Southerners are now being held higher, and 11c. is asked by some dealers.

WANTED

PIG SKIN RINDS

DAHME & KIEFER TANNING CO.

204 Lake St.

CHICAGO, - - ILL.

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

DON'T SELL YOUR PIG SKIN STRIPS

before consulting us on the market

J. A. MIDDLETON & CO.

Tanners' Agents. 217 LaSalle St., Chicago

RETSOF

Chicago Section

How's your "resolution" wearing?

"How would you like to be the iceman?"—Morse.

Melvin had it right when he said: "Clean up the livestock herds!"

Swift & Company purchased another \$50,000 worth of property in the Stock Yards the other day.

You will have to produce the countersign in Chicago 'ere long to annex a "ball." Sam Stretch, please note.

Takes these millionaires to get into the limelight. The rest of the gang might, but they cannot afford it.

Want to know how to handle hog hair to the best advantage? Write the Clyde Machine Works, Chicago.

An average price of \$8.65 for the first week in the year for hogs spells automobiles, b'gosh, for the farmer.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 8, averaged 8.20 cents per pound.

Wonder if any of those sufferin'yets ever figured what would happen to one of those two-acre lids at a First Ward primary?

The fireless age has hit Chicago—the janitor on the one hand and a coal famine on the other, with the coal dealer dealing.

The profit who 'lowed we should not have any winter to speak of (it's unspeakable, all right!) must have rambled off with Doc Cook.

If every industry in the country had as good a "friend at court" as is Secretary Wilson to the farmer, it might help some. Yes, it mite!

Some class to that combination letter-opener, office knife and cigar cutter sent out by the Fred K. Higbie Company, eh? Did you get one?

It is rumored that Armour & Company will build a \$2,000,000 packing plant in South America. Quite frequently these rumors get beyond the pinfeather stage, too.

Looks like that old Cannon has been shot off so much its temper has gone, the bore's ruined, hence its aim is uncertain, inaccurate, consequently not to be trusted anymore, eh?

Just to show that even a packer has a heart beneath his fur-lined coat, Edward

Morris recently contributed \$10,000 to the Associated Charities fund. The packers ain't so worse when you know 'em.

Senator Beatty, of Bowling Green, Ohio, will introduce a bill into the legislature to provide that no meat, vegetables, butter, eggs and other similar curios, luxuries, etc., can be kept in cold storage more than 60 days.

Do not imagine for one moment that there is a whole raft of stuff in the country, because there ain't. Prices are pretty high, and there is considerable selling of "yet-to-be-manufactured" stuff going on, and by the big fellows, too. And this is no newspaper gleaming, either.

Astrologers predict dire disaster for 1910, such as earthquakes, wars, assassinations, disastrous volcanic eruptions and thinks like that. Well, all right, just so's they get hogs down around 6 cents, and eggs, say 2 cents apiece, so if we have any ham we can have ham and eggs, if we have any eggs, see?

Burglars broke into Senator Mason's house last week and made a thorough search of the Senator's trousers, and got away with a few thousand dollars worth of stuff. They might have got more, but they didn't have time to search the whole suit, as the burglars' union is firm on an eight-hour night.

John A. Bunnell, retiring president of the Board of Trade, earned the reputation of being one of the strongest men who ever held the position, and wrongdoers will remember the Bunnell administrative term as a most powerful one. The members of the directory passed resolutions highly eulogistic of Mr. Bunnell's administration.

H. C. Gardner, for upwards of twenty years with Swift & Company as head of their construction department, and now associated with George M. Brill in the engineering firm of Brill & Gardner, was the recipient of a particularly handsome and

valuable gold watch, suitably engraved, from his former associates, also a handsome leather autograph book containing signatures of the 75 donors, as a mark of their esteem upon his retirement from Swift & Company's employ.

PACKERS IN CHICAGO FINANCE.

The important part that the packinghouse and live stock interests play in the financial business of Chicago is clearly shown by the following elections as bank officials during the week:

American Trust & Savings: J. Ogden Armour, Samuel McRoberts, Joy Morton, directors.

Central Trust: P. A. Valentine, director.

Commercial National: Michael Cudahy, director.

Continental National: J. Ogden Armour, Samuel McRoberts, Joy Morton, directors.

Drovers' Deposit National: W. A. Tilden, vice-president; Edward Tilden, director.

Drovers' Trust and Savings: W. A. Tilden, vice-president; Edward Tilden, L. B. Patterson, directors.

First National: S. W. Allerton, Edward Morris, J. A. Spoor, directors.

Fort Dearborn National: W. A. Tilden, president; D. E. Hartwell, director.

Hibernian Banking Association: D. E. Hartwell, W. A. Tilden, directors.

Kenwood Trust and Savings: D. E. Hartwell, vice-president; F. A. Fowler, director.

Live Stock Exchange: J. Ogden Armour, Edward Morris, J. A. Spoor, A. G. Leonard.

National Bank of the Republic: Louis F. Swift, Frank E. Vogel, directors.

People's Stock Yards and State: Edward Morris, Arthur Meeker, J. A. Spoor, C. M. Macfarlane.

Railway Exchange: Joy Morton, vice-president; Sterling Morton, director.

Security of Chicago: J. A. Spoor.

Stock Yards Savings: J. A. Spoor, vice-president; L. F. Swift, Edward Morris, A. G. Leonard, C. M. Macfarlane, Samuel McRoberts.

West Side Trust and Savings: Edward Morris, vice-president; L. H. Heymann, J. A. Spoor.

FRED K. HIGBIE COMPANY

EDWIN C. PRICE, President

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY

Direct Mill Representatives

Wholesale Dealers in

Woodenware Cooperage Cordage
Packing House Supplies

GENERAL OFFICES

RAILWAY EXCHANGE
CHICAGO

STOCKS CARRIED AT BOTH POINTS

MEMBERS AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

BRILL & GARDNER

ENGINEERS

Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
Investigations.

1134 Marquette Bldg.

CHICAGO

D. I. DAVIS & CO.

Successors

WILDER & DAVIS.

PACKINGHOUSE ARCHITECTS

CHICAGO, ILL.

MORRIS & COMPANY

PACKERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Supreme Brand Hams - Bacon - Lard - Canned Meats

Correspondence Solicited on S. P. Meats, P. S. Lard,
Oils, Sausages and General Packing House Products

Quality Guaranteed Prices Moderate

CHICAGO

E. ST. LOUIS

ST. JOSEPH

KANSAS CITY



IT IS THE LIMIT!

THE

Zarembo Patent Evaporator

Is the Upper Limit of Evaporator Excellence

ZAREMBO COMPANY, 1240 Monadnock Block, CHICAGO

COTTON GRAIN STOCKS

WE HANDLE THESE WITH THE SAME "SCHWABACHER SERVICE" THAT WE GIVE PROVISIONS

L. J. SCHWABACHER

& CO.

MEMBERS
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE
AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

330-331-332 Postal Telegraph Bldg.
139 Exchange Bldg. U. S. Yards
CHICAGO

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 3.....	21,321	1,085	27,795	20,420
Tuesday, Jan. 4.....	6,934	767	20,797	13,927
Wednesday, Jan. 5.....	14,345	1,207	21,716	21,333
Thursday, Jan. 6.....	4,942	455	10,121	10,660
Friday, Jan. 7.....	4,416	400	17,796	11,404
Saturday, Jan. 8.....	1,500	50	13,000	3,000
Total this week.....	53,458	3,973	111,225	80,744
Previous week.....	60,532	5,933	102,591	52,451
Cor. week 1909.....	72,236	6,906	215,008	86,133
Cor. week 1908.....	71,732	6,413	285,275	73,062

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 3.....	5,910	110	6,631
Tuesday, Jan. 4.....	3,131	128	3,200
Wednesday, Jan. 5.....	5,185	160	5,160
Thursday, Jan. 6.....	5,174	164	5,770
Friday, Jan. 7.....	4,074	94	2,642
Saturday, Jan. 8.....	800	35	1,500
Total this week.....	24,274	601	22,903
Previous week.....	27,912	724	31,790
Cor. week 1909.....	31,571	388	64,812
Cor. week 1908.....	34,836	1,377	55,033

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Jan. 8, 1910.....	53,458	111,225	80,744
Same period, 1909.....	72,236	215,008	86,133
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points: Week ending Jan. 8, 1910.....	405,000		
Week previous.....	338,000		
Year ago.....	673,000		
Two years ago.....	944,000		
Year to Jan. 8, 1910.....	405,000		
Same period, 1909.....	673,000		

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Jan. 8, 1910.....	144,700	275,800	157,700
Week ago.....	134,800	225,700	108,600
Year ago.....	174,800	326,700	170,500
Two years ago.....	164,400	683,400	158,300

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Jan. 8, 1910:			
Armour & Co.....	18,400		
Swift & Co.....	13,400		
S. & S. Co.....	11,600		
Morris & Co.....	5,900		
Agrio-American.....	3,900		
Boyd & Laubham.....	4,300		
Hammond.....	6,800		
Western P. Co.....	5,700		
Boore & Co.....	3,100		
Roberts & Oake.....	1,900		
Others.....	15,900		
Totals.....	90,700		
Previous week.....	78,000		
Same week, 1909.....	109,300		
Same week, 1908.....	237,000		
Year to Jan. 8, 1910.....	90,700		
Same period, 1909.....	169,000		

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Jan. 8, 1910.....	\$8.25	\$8.65	\$5.50	\$8.45
Last week.....	8.95	8.41	5.20	7.95
Year ago.....	6.10	6.01	4.55	7.55
Two years ago.....	5.40	4.45	4.75	6.75
Three years ago.....	5.60	6.44	5.20	7.20

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$7.25@8.25
Fair to good steers.....	8.00@7.25
Common to fair heaves.....	5.00@6.00
Good to fancy yearlings.....	6.75@7.75
Good to choice beef cows.....	4.50@5.40
Medium to good beef cows.....	3.00@4.50
Inferior killers.....	3.75@5.00
Common to good cutters.....	2.75@3.50
Inferior to good canners.....	2.25@2.95
Good to choice heifers.....	5.00@6.00
Common to fair heifers.....	3.00@4.50
Butcher bulls.....	3.75@5.10
Good to choice calves.....	7.75@9.50
Medium calves.....	7.00@7.75
Heavy calves.....	4.50@5.25

Bologna bulls.....	3.50@4.25
Canner bulls.....	2.50@3.00

HOGS.

Good to choice shipping hogs.....	\$8.75@8.90
Good to prime medium-weight butchers.....	8.70@8.80
Fair to good mixed.....	8.65@8.70
Fair to fancy light.....	8.70@8.80
Common to good light mixed.....	8.60@8.70
Pigs, 90 to 140 lbs.....	8.15@8.50
Boars, according to weight.....	5.00@6.00
Stags.....	8.75@9.40

SHEEP.

Feeding lambs.....	\$5.75@7.50
Native yearlings.....	5.50@6.35
Native wethers.....	4.00@6.25
Good to choice native ewes.....	3.50@6.25
Native lambs.....	7.25@9.00
Feeding ewes.....	4.00@5.50
Fed yearlings.....	5.25@8.35
Fed wethers.....	4.50@6.25
Fed lambs.....	6.85@9.00
Fall clipped lambs.....	7.50@8.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$21.75	\$21.80	\$21.75	\$21.75
May.....	21.95	22.00	21.90	21.92½
July.....	21.92½	22.02½	21.90	21.95

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	12.62½	12.62½	12.60	12.60
May.....	12.12½	12.12½	12.05	12.07½
July.....	12.02½	12.05	12.00	12.02½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	11.60	11.60	11.60	11.60
May.....	11.55	11.57½	11.52½	11.52½
July.....	11.55	11.55	11.52½	11.52½

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	21.82½	21.82½	21.80	21.80
May.....	21.82½	21.90	21.90	21.90
July.....	21.85	21.92½	21.82½	21.92½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	12.47½	12.50	12.42½	12.50
May.....	12.00	12.07½	12.00	12.07½
July.....	11.95	12.02½	11.95	12.02½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	11.55	11.57½	11.55	11.57½
May.....	11.40	11.50	11.40	11.50
July.....	11.40	11.50	11.40	11.50

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	21.70	21.72½	21.70	21.72½
May.....	21.85	21.92½	21.82½	21.87½
July.....	21.85	21.95	21.85	21.90

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	12.50	12.60	12.50	12.60
May.....	12.00	12.10	12.00	12.10
July.....	11.95	12.05	11.95	12.02½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	11.52½	11.60	11.52½	11.60
May.....	11.42½	11.50	11.42½	11.47½
July.....	11.47½	11.50	11.47½	11.50
September.....	11.45	11.55	11.45	11.55

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	22.00	22.07½	22.00	22.07½
May.....	21.92½	22.22½	21.92½	22.22½
July.....	22.10	22.22½	22.07½	22.22½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	12.72½	12.75	12.72½	12.72½
May.....	12.07½	12.25	12.07½	12.25
July.....	12.02½	12.20	12.02½	12.20

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	11.75	11.80	11.72½	11.80
May.....	11.52½	11.67½	11.52½	11.67½
July.....	11.55	11.70	11.55	11.70

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	22.15	22.17	22.12	22.12
May.....	22.25	22.35	22.17	22.20
July.....	22.25	22.30	22.20	22.20

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	12.80	12.80	12.70	12.77
May.....	12.25	12.32	12.25	12.27
July.....	12.22	12.27	12.20	12.22

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	11.82	11.82	11.72	11.77
May.....	11.72	11.75	11.67	11.65
July.....	11.72	11.75	11.67	11.67

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	22.02½	22.02½	22.00	22.00
May.....	22.25	22.25	22.10	22.10

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	12.75	12.75	12.72½	12.72½
May.....	12.35	12.35	12.25	12.27½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	11.77½	11.77½	11.77½	11.75
May.....	11.70	11.70	11.60	11.60

†Bld. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	18	23
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	15	25
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	30
Native Pot Roasts.....	10	14
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	16
Beef Stew.....	9	12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	12½	14
Corned Rumps, Native.....	10	13
Corned Ribs.....	9	9
Corned Flanks.....	9	9
Round Steaks.....	12½	13
Round Roasts.....	12½	13
Shoulder Steaks.....	12	14
Shoulder Roasts.....	11	11
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	9	9
Rollad Roast.....	14	15

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	18	21
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	12½	14
Legs, fancy.....	18	20
Stew.....	10	12½
Shoulders.....	10	12½
Chops, Ribs and Loins.....	22	25
Chops, Frenched, each.....	10	13

Mutton.

Legs.....	14	16
Stew.....	8	12
Shoulders.....	8	10
Hind Quarters.....	12½	14
Fore Quarters.....	10	10
Rib and Loins Chops.....	10	20

Pork.

Pork Loins.....	21	26
Pork Chops.....	21	27
Pork Shoulders.....	15	25
Pork Tenderloins.....	20	30
Pork Butts.....	15	25
Spare Ribs.....	14	24
Blades.....	6	6
Hocks.....	12½	12½
Pigs' Heads.....	9	9
Leaf Lard.....	17	17

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	12	14
Fore Quarters.....	12½	14
Legs.....	14	16
Breasts.....	9	12½
Shoulders.....	10	12
Cutlets.....	20	22
Rib and Loins Chops.....	18	20

Butchers' Offal.

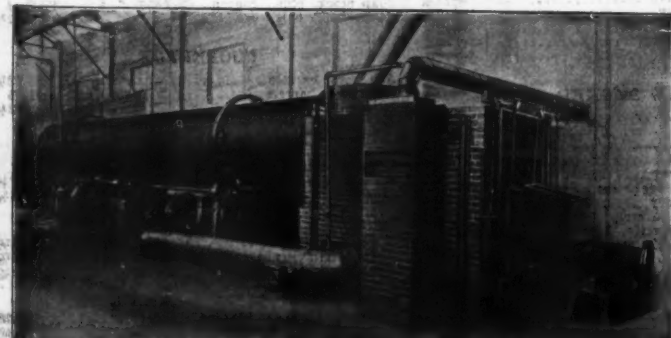
Suet.....	8½	8½
Tallow.....	4½	4½
Bone.....	1½	1½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	17	17
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....	65	65

AUTOMATIC
IMPROVED

TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

Economical Efficient
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Good native steers	10 1/4 @ 12
Native steers, medium	9 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Heifers, good	9 1/4 @ 10
Cows	7 @ 8
Hind Quarters, choice	14 1/4 @
Fore Quarters, choice	9 @

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chunks	6 @ 7
Steer Chunks	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Boneless Chunks	5 @ 7
Medium Plates	5 @ 5 1/4
Steer Plates	6 @ 6 1/4
Cow Rounds	6 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Steer Rounds	8 @ 9
Cow Loins	8 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Steer Loins, Heavy	23 1/4 @
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	24 @
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	23 @
Strip Loins	7 1/4 @ 8
Striplin Butts	9 @ 12
Shoulder Clods	9 @ 8
Rolls	9 @ 9 1/4
Rump Butts	7 @ 10 1/4
Trimnings	24 @
Shank	4 @
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	7 1/4 @
Cow Ribs, Heavy	10 1/4 @
Steer Ribs, Light	14 @
Steer Ribs, Heavy	17 1/4 @
Loins Ends, steer, native	11 1/4 @
Loins Ends, cow	9 @ 10
Hanging Tenderloins	6 @
Flank Steak	7 1/4 @ 11
Hind Shanks	8 1/4 @

Beef Offal.

Livers	6 @
Hearts	5 @
Tongues	12 @
Sweetbreads	22 @
Ox Tail, per lb.	6 1/4 @
Fresh Tripe, plain	2 1/4 @
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 1/4 @
Brains	6 @
Kidneys, each	5 1/2 @

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	8 @ 8 1/2
Light Carcass	10 @
Good Carcass	13 1/4 @
Good Saddles	15 @
Medium Racks	9 @
Good Racks	11 @

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	6 @
Sweetbreads	7 @
Plucks	45 @
Heads, each	14 @ 20

Lambs.

Medium Cawl	12 1/2 @
Good Cawl	13 1/4 @
Round Dressing Lambs	15 1/2 @
Saddles, Cawl	15 @
R. D. Lamb Racks	11 @
Cawl Lamb Racks	10 @
R. D. Lamb Saddles	16 @
Lamb Fries, per pair	6 @
Lamb Tongues, each	8 @
Lamb Kidneys, each	2 @

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	9 1/2 @ 10
Good Sheep	12 @
Medium Saddles	11 1/2 @
Good Saddles	12 @
Medium Racks	7 @
Good Racks	7 1/4 @
Mutton Legs	12 1/2 @
Mutton Loins	8 1/2 @
Mutton Stew	7 1/2 @
Sheep Tongues, each	3 @
Sheep Heads, each	8 @

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	11 1/2 @ 12
Pork Loins	13 @
Leaf Lard	13 @
Tenderloins	24 @
Spare Ribs	12 @
Butts	12 1/2 @
Hocks	7 @
Trimnings	10 1/2 @
Tails	7 @
Pigs' Feet	4 @
Pigs' Heads	7 1/4 @
Blade Bones	7 1/4 @
Cheek Meat	7 @
Hog Plucks	7 @ 7 1/4
Neck Bones	4 @
Skinned Shoulders	11 1/4 @
Pork Hearts	6 1/4 @
Pork Kidneys	8 1/4 @
Pork Tongues	11 @
Slip Bones	5 1/4 @
Tail Bones	5 @
Brains	6 @
Backfat	13 1/4 @
Hams	13 1/2 @
Casas	11 1/4 @
Belles	12 1/4 @
Shoulders	11 1/4 @

SAUSAGE.

Columbus Cloth Bologna	6 @
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	7 1/4 @
Choice Bologna	8 1/4 @
Viennas	10 @

Frankfurters	10 @
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	8 @
Tongue	12 @
White Tongue	12 @
Minced Sausage	11 @
Prepared Sausage	15 @
New England Sausage	15 @
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	15 @
Special Compressed Ham	15 @
Berliner Sausage	11 @
Boneless Butts in casings	18 @
Oxford Butts in casings	15 @
Polish Sausage	9 1/4 @
Garlic Sausage	9 1/4 @
Smoked Sausage	10 @
Farm Sausage	15 @
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	11 @
Pork Sausage, short link	12 @
Special Prepared Sausage	10 1/4 @
Boneless Pigs' Feet	8 @
Hams, Bologna	9 @

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	19 @
German Salsami, Medium Dry	19 @
Italian Salsami	24 @
Holsteiner	14 @
Mettwurst, New	15 1/2 @
Farmer	15 1/2 @
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	19 @

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	5.50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	5.00
Bologna, 1-50	5.00
Bologna, 2-20	4.50
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.50
Frankfurt, 2-20	5.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	9.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickle Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	32.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	1.75
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	3.00
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	—
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	11.55
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	25.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	32.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	8.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.00
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	1.75 per lb.

BARBELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	15.00
Plate Beef	14.00
Prime Mess Beef	12.00
Extra Mess Beef	11.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	21.50 @ 22.00
Rump Butts	19.00
Mess Pork	22.50
Clear Fat Backs	25.50
Family Back Pork	26.50
Bean Pork	21.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., acs.	15 1/2 @
Pure lard	14 1/2 @
Lard substitutes, tcs.	11 1/2 @
Lard, compound	11 @
Cooking oil per gal.	64 @
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/2 to 1 c. over tierces.	—

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi-	15 1/2 @ 10 1/4
cago	—
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	13 @ 14

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose 3/4 c. less.)	—
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	13 1/2 @
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	13 1/2 @
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	13 1/2 @
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	12 1/2 @
Regular Plates	12 1/2 @
Short Clears	—
Butts	11 1/2 @
Bacon meats, 1 c. more.	—

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	16 1/4 @
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	16 1/4 @
Skinned Hams	16 1/4 @
Casas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	12 1/2 @
Casas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	12 1/2 @
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	—
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	21 1/4 @
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	18 @
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	18 @
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	14 1/4 @
Dried Beef Seta	19 @
Dried Beef Inside	19 @
Dried Beef Knuckles	15 1/4 @
Dried Beef Outsides	15 1/4 @
Regular Boiled Hams	20 @
Smoked Boiled Hams	21 @
Boiled Calas	17 @
Cooked Loins	24 @
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	18 @

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	16 1/4 @
Export Rounds	21 @
Middles, per set	17 @
Beef bungs, per piece	16 1/2 @
Hog casings, as packed	9 @
Hog casings, free of salt	9 @
Hog middles, per set	12 @
Hog bungs, export	13 @
Hog bungs, large mediums	8 @
Hog bungs, prime	8 @
Hog bungs, narrow	3 1/4 @
Imported wide sheep casings	9 @
Imported medium sheep casings	7 @
Beef weasands	6 1/4 @
Beef bladders, medium	35 @
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	—
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 1/4 @

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.92 1/4 @
Hoof meal, per unit	2.77 1/2 @
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	2.70 @
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	2.77 1/2 @ and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.75 @ and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.75 @ and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 30% per unit	2.47 1/2 @ and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 35% per unit	21.00 @
Ground raw bone, per ton	24.00 @
Ground steam bone, per ton	20.00 @
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c. @

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65% 70 lbs., average	\$250.00 @ 245.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00 @ 26.00
Horns, striped, per ton	40.00 @ 42.00
Horns, white, per ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	45.00 @ 50.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	57.50 @ 60.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	90.00 @ 95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00 @

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	12.75 @
Prime steam, loose	12.47 @
Leaf	12.25 @
Compound	10 @ 10 1/4
Neutral lard	14.25 @ 14.37 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	17 @ 18
Oleo No. 2	—
Mutton	16 1/4 @
Tallow	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Grease, yellow	8 1/4 @
Grease, A white	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	85 @ 90
Extra No. 1 lard oil	66 @ 68
No. 1 lard oil	58 @ 60
No. 2 lard oil	56 @ 58
Oleo oil, extra	14 1/2 @ 15
Oleo oil, No. 2	14 @ 14 1/4
Oleo stock	12 1/2 @ 13
Neatsfoot oil, pure	75 @ 80
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	62 @ 64
Corn oil, loose	6.10 @

TALLOW.

Edible	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Prime city	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
No. 1 Country	6 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Packers' prime	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Packers' No. 1	7 @ 7 1/4
Packers' No. 2	6 @ 6 1/4
Renderers' No. 1	6 1/4 @ 7

GREASES.

White, choice	8 @ 8 1/4
White, "A"	7 1/4 @ 8
White, "B"	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Bone	6 1/2 @ 7
House	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Yellow	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Brown	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Glue Stock	6 @ 6 1/4
Garbage grease	nom @ 6

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	54 @ 55
P. S. Y., soap grade	54 @ 54 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concen., 62 @ 65 f. a.	3 1/4 @ 4
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% f. a.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/4

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	80 @ 92 1/4
Oak pork barrels	1.02 @ 1.05
Lard tierces	1.17 1/2 @ 1.22 1/4

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	5 @ 7
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/4
Borax	4 @ 4 1/4
Sugar—	—
White, clarified	4 1/4 @
Plantation, granulated	4 1/4 @
Yellow, clarified	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4

Salt—

Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	12.25 @
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.55 @
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75 @
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.40 @

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Jan. 12.

More liberal marketing of cattle this week has enabled buyers to force a decline of 10 to 15c. on steers, but the butcher-stuff trade is holding its own in good shape. There is a strong demand for this particular class of cattle. Very few choice steers included in the receipts. Part of a load of prime heavy and part of a load of extra choice yearlings sold Monday at 8.10c., but there are very few cattle good enough to sell above 7c. Today's market is active and strong at the decline referred to. We rather look for a pretty good trade the balance of this week, but feel that we will get plenty of medium and half-fat cattle just as soon as the weather moderates sufficiently for the railroads to handle them expeditiously.

This week has brought us the first liberal supply of hogs we have had this winter. Prices touched \$9.05 last Friday, but the advance was not sustained, and was merely the result of abnormally light receipts at that particular time. Today's market is strong to 5c. higher, with the bulk of the good hogs selling \$8.50 to \$8.65. A good demand prevails, but still we feel that hogs are pretty high, and are looking for a rather liberal supply during the month of January.

The receipts of sheep and lambs fairly liberal thus far this week, and prices have suffered a decline of 15 to 25c. per cwt. The weather is growing much milder, which will probably result in increased receipts, and perhaps a little lower market in the near future, after which the trade will probably settle down to a steady basis, with a good market the balance of the season. We quote poor to prime lambs, \$7@8.75; light fed yearlings, \$7.05@8; heavy yearlings, \$7@7.50; ewes, \$4.25@6; wethers, \$5.85@6.25; feeding lambs, \$7@7.50; feeding wethers, \$5@5.35; feeding yearlings, \$6@6.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Jan. 11.

Heavy cattle receipts today at all points, following a good run yesterday, have been too much for the market, and prices are weak to 15c. lower today, applying to all classes. Including the decline today, fed steers are 15c. to 25c. lower than Friday and 20c. and 35c. under the best time last week; cows and heifers 10c. to 25c. lower than best figures last week. The run today is 13,000 head, which, added to the 19,000 head received yesterday, and in connection with a big run at outside markets, proved burdensome, and trade was slow. Owners fear a break up in feed lots if mild weather continues, which is another incentive added to high-priced feed and disappointing trend of the market to make a good many get rid of their cattle as soon as possible. Some steers sold at \$7.25@7.40 yesterday, best prices in two weeks, but the quality was better than anything offered heretofore in that length of time. The best here today sell around \$6.50, as nothing choice is included; bulk of fed steers, \$5.10@6.25; cows, at \$3.25@5; heifers, \$3.75@6; bulls, \$3.25@5; calves lower today; veals, \$8@8.75; heavy calves, \$4.50@5.50.

Liberal supplies of hogs this week have caused a big break in prices, although buyers appear glad to be able to fill heavy orders today to the extent of making a strong close to the market, which opened 10 to 15 cents lower. The supply today is 18,000 head, and top is only 5 cents under

yesterday's top, at \$8.40, bulk of sales today \$8.00 to \$8.35, light hogs at \$7.80 to \$8.30. Astute dealers in the provision trade believe present price of the product discounts the admitted shortage of live hogs, and that the consumer can and will curtail purchases unless prices decline.

Sheep and lambs are coming freely this week, and the market is a little lower, although top lambs from the Ronssee feed lots, sold at \$8.60 today, the price at which these lambs have sold almost every day for a week or more. Fed Western ewes reached \$5.60 yesterday, wethers are worth up to \$5.85, and yearlings up to \$7.50. These prices are for extreme tops, and medium class stuff drops down anywhere to 50 cents under these top figures. Feeding lambs sold at \$6.85 yesterday, and fat goats fetch \$4.00 to \$4.50.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	5,691	11,399	10,222
Fowler	2,589	.....	3,126
S. & S.	5,526	10,147	5,175
Swift	5,170	8,507	5,746
Cudahy	3,207	6,846	3,557
Morris & Co.	4,653	7,294	4,110
Butchers	179	310	73
Total	27,015	44,512	32,009

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Jan. 12, 1910.

The marketing of cattle at this point is much lighter than was expected, although other Western markets report pretty fair runs. Receipts so far this week show a slight gain over the same period last week, but are still not quite up to requirements. The big advance of last week was offset by a slump in prices the current period, which about evens up matters. The better grades of steers, those usually selling at \$5.50 and up, are off about a quarter, and those selling under that figure are quoted 10@15c. lower than last week. Good cows and heifers declined 15@25c. and common sorts 10@15c. Canners are only a shade lower than the end of last week; calves are steady and bulls strong. Very few strictly good beefs are coming to market. A few odd lots of good to choice steers brought \$6.90@7.25, but majority of the supply are medium to pretty good grades, selling at \$5.85@6.65. Short fed and medium killers went at \$5.10@5.75 and a poor class of lightweight steers at \$4.70@4.85. Bulk of the heifers were fair to good sorts at \$4.40@5.50, with several choice lots at \$5.90@6. The best cows sold at \$5.25@5.40, and big end of the supply went at \$3.90@5.10. Bulls brought \$3.75@5.25, and the best calves \$8.75, with a few odd lots at \$9.

Hog values the current week have declined rather sharply. Prices today show a loss of 40c. compared with the high point of last week, but are only a dime lower than this day a week ago. The long-predicted \$9 top was realized last Friday. A load of choice hogs sold at that figure, the highest price paid on the local market since the early eighties. Top hogs today brought \$8.60, against \$8.70 last Wednesday. Bulk of the good hogs today landed at \$8.30@8.50. Receipts of hogs so far this year shows a shortage of about 18,000 head compared with the corresponding period last year.

No decided change in the sheep and lamb market is noticeable. Receipts are about the same as a week ago and quality of the offerings about as good as usual. Good to choice native lambs sold at \$8.25@8.90 and fair to medium \$7.25@8. Western lambs brought \$8.30@8.75; yearlings, \$7.65@8; wethers, \$6.50, and ewes, \$5.60; native sheep sold up to \$6.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., Jan. 11.

Receipts of cattle this week have been very large, showing a heavy gain over all recent weeks. On the other hand they are only about on a par with a year ago. The market last week advanced quite rapidly, but most of the gain was wiped out at the close. The present week opened up decidedly lower, and at present writing the market is safely 15@25c. lower than a week or ten days ago. This would apply to all kinds of killing cattle, the medium to common grades as a matter of course showing the most loss.

The supply of hogs has shown considerable gain this week, as compared with one and two weeks ago, but are still considerably behind last year's record. Prices last week advanced rapidly, reaching the highest point in the history of the market on Friday, and although they eased off the last day of the week, they were still 15@20c. higher than at the close of the previous week. The first two days of the present week has witnessed a sharp slump in prices, the market today being 20c. lower than one week ago, or 30@35c. lower than the high point last Friday. The bulk of the hogs today sold at \$8.15@8.25 and on up as high as \$8.35 for the best heavy.

Receipts of sheep and lambs have been very liberal this week, showing a large gain over a week ago. The market all last week was in especially good condition, prices advancing rapidly. The present week started out with prices about steady, but today the medium to common kinds sold off 10@15c., closing weak. Still the best lambs sold up as high as \$8.50, with old ewes at \$5.75.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JANUARY 10, 1910.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,709	—	931	6,979	19,294
Sixtieth street	2,230	38	2,199	7,500	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	18,597
Lehigh Valley	3,820	—	1,044	10,215	—
Central Union	2,977	—	1,190	7,019	—
Weehawken	177	—	—	—	—
Scatterling	—	66	138	35	5,100
Totals	11,913	104	4,502	32,108	42,991
Totals last week	11,906	115	3,735	23,080	33,805

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Ss. New York	—	1,420
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. Minnewaska	213	1,000
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Minnewaska	187	—
United Dr. Beef Co., Ss. Minnewaska	—	400
Swift Beef Co., Ss. New York	—	510
Miscellaneous, Ss. Bermudian	24	—
Total exports	424	3,630
Total exports last week	528	5,784

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½@13c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13@13½c.

Skinny Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½@10½c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½c.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, Jan. 14.—Market firm but quiet. Western steam, \$13.10; city steam, \$12.87½; refined Continent, \$13.50; South American, \$14.25; Brazil, kegs, \$15.25; compounds, 10¼@10½c.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Jan. 14.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess, 96s. 3d. Pork, prime mess, 110s.; shoulders, 57s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 65s. 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 64s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 63s.; 35@40 lbs., 65s.; backs, 64s. 6d.; bellies, 68s. 6d. Tallow, 33s. 3d. Turpentine, 42s. 4½d. Rosin, common, 10s. 4½d. Lard, spot, prime Western, 67s. 3d.; American, refined, 28-lb. pails, 67s. 3d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 58s.; colored, 58s. American lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 65 marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 35s. 1½d. Cottonseed, refined, loose (Hull), 29s. 10½d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

The market opened steady with the further advance in live hogs, light hog receipts and the strength in corn.

Tallow.

The market was steady but quiet, at 6¾c. for city.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was steady but quiet, with prices held at 18c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market opened easier under speculative selling due to outside profit taking on the recent break in cotton.

Cotton oil was active and weak at the close, owing to a demoralizing break in cotton. Cotton lost 120 points from the high of the morning, owing to enormous stop-order selling and general liquidation. Quotations for cotton oil on the last call: Spot oil, \$7.28@7.35; January, \$7.27@7.30; February, \$7.25@7.30; March, \$7.25@7.26; April, \$7.26@7.29; May, \$7.31@7.32; July, \$7.34@7.36; September, \$7.15@7.30; October, \$6.60@6.65. Market closed 2 to 19 points decline. Total sales 13,700. Crude oil nominal at \$6.27.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Market firm; quality fair; bulk of prices, \$8.70@8.85; light weights, \$8.45@8.85; mixed and butchers' weights, \$8.45@8.95; heavies, \$8.50@9; rough heavies, \$8.50@8.70; Yorkers, \$8.65@8.90; pigs, \$7.35@8.40. Cattle strong; heaves, \$4.15@7.95; cows and heifers, \$2.15@5.60; Texas steers, \$4.15@5.20; stockers and feeders, \$3.10@5.20; Western, \$4.85@6.20. Sheep strong; natives, \$4@6.10; Western, \$4.85@6.20; yearlings, \$6.75@8; lambs, \$6.35@8.75.

Kansas City, Jan. 14.—Hog market opened firm, at \$8.25@8.95.

East Buffalo, Jan. 14.—Market for hogs opened strong; 4,000 on sale at \$9.10@9.15.

Pittsburg, Jan. 14.—Hogs active, at \$9@9.25.

Indianapolis, Jan. 14.—Hogs higher, at \$8.85@9.15.

Louisville, Jan. 14.—Hogs opened higher, at \$8.50@8.80.

St. Louis, Jan. 14.—Hogs higher, at \$6.80@8.95.

Omaha, Jan. 14.—Hogs, 5@10c. higher, at \$8.55@8.75.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Jan. 14, 1910.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85@1.90 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in barrels,

3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 90c.@\$1 basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, 4¾c. per lb.; talc, 1¾@1½c. per lb.; silex, \$18@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$9@10 per 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs., no charge for barrels; chloride of lime in casks \$1.75 and barrels \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½@4¾c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent., 5½@5½c. per lb.

Prime red palm oil in casks 15/1800 lbs., 6¾@6¾c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks 15/1800 lbs., 7@7¼c.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 7¼c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 8½@8¾c. per lb.; green olive oil, 90c.@\$1 per gal.; yellow olive oil, 90c.@\$1.40 per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6¾@7c. per lb.; peanut oil, 65c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9½@9½c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 10@10½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 7.40@7.50c. per lb.; corn oil, 6.85@6.90c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 7c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhds., 6¾@7c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 7¾c. per lb.; choice tallow in tierces, 7¾@7¾c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 17@18c. per lb.; house grease, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; brown grease, 6½@6½c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 6½@6½c. per lb.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1910.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	800	15,385	3,000
Kansas City	1,000	5,800	500
Omaha	500	9,000	600
St. Louis	1,000	10,571	.....
St. Joseph	200	4,000	.....
Sioux City	400	4,300	.....
St. Paul	300	1,500	1,000
Ft. Worth	1,300	800	.....
Milwaukee	.....	2,652	.....
Peoria	.....	2,600	.....
Indianapolis	250	5,000	.....
Cincinnati	258	3,380	43
Pittsburgh	100	1,000	750
E. Buffalo	100	2,400	2,000
New York	1,285	5,189	4,610

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1910.

Chicago	25,000	43,497	18,000
Kansas City	19,000	10,795	15,000
Omaha	5,800	7,000	8,300
St. Louis	5,700	13,500	2,700
St. Joseph	3,500	7,500	1,500
Sioux City	2,200	5,000	.....
St. Paul	1,100	4,200	.....
Ft. Worth	3,700	3,200	.....
Milwaukee	.....	3,802	.....
Peoria	.....	3,200	.....
Indianapolis	.....	4,000	.....
Cincinnati	1,907	6,425	588
Pittsburgh	2,500	9,700	6,000
E. Buffalo	3,100	12,000	18,000
New York	5,402	10,637	15,088

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1910.

Chicago	17,000	41,515	20,000
Kansas City	14,000	17,904	5,000
Omaha	7,000	12,500	9,500
St. Louis	5,600	16,522	3,500
St. Joseph	4,500	12,000	4,000
Sioux City	1,500	3,500	500
St. Paul	1,500	4,200	4,600
Ft. Worth	3,700	3,200	.....
Milwaukee	.....	6,060	.....
Peoria	.....	700	.....
Indianapolis	1,600	8,000	.....
Cincinnati	332	3,282	173
Pittsburgh	50	3,700	1,000
E. Buffalo	100	7,200	4,000
New York	477	4,188	1,785

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1910.

Chicago	18,000	28,017	18,000
Kansas City	6,000	10,055	4,000
Omaha	5,900	8,500	9,000
St. Louis	3,500	17,545	2,000
St. Joseph	3,000	8,000	500
Sioux City	1,500	4,900	1,000
St. Paul	600	1,500	1,500
Ft. Worth	4,000	3,700	400
Milwaukee	.....	9,132	.....

Peoria	.....	1,000	.....
Indianapolis	1,200	7,000	.....
Cincinnati	551	1,978	185
Pittsburgh	100	5,400	1,200
E. Buffalo	150	5,800	7,200
New York	2,024	7,555	7,229

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1910.

Chicago	7,000	18,000	12,000
Kansas City	3,000	5,000	3,000
Omaha	2,500	6,300	3,500
St. Louis	3,500	10,782	800
St. Joseph	1,500	5,500	500
Sioux City	700	1,700	500
St. Paul	500	1,700	1,000
Ft. Worth	3,000	3,800	.....
Milwaukee	.....	8,440	.....
Peoria	.....	3,000	.....
Indianapolis	.....	2,434	.....
Cincinnati	.....	5,400	.....
Pittsburgh	.....	5,500	6,400
E. Buffalo	.....	6,188	2,842
New York	400	.....	.....

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1910.

Chicago	9,000	2,000	6,000
Kansas City	4,500	1,000	3,000
Omaha	3,800	1,200	1,500
St. Louis	6,000	3,500	1,000
St. Joseph	3,000	900	500
Sioux City	2,000	500	.....
St. Paul	2,200	400	.....
Ft. Worth	1,800	1,800	.....
Milwaukee	.....	3,286	.....
Indianapolis	.....	5,000	.....

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending January 8, 1910:

CATTLE.

Chicago	29,069
Kansas City	27,015
Omaha	14,434
St. Joseph	13,787
Cudahy	542
Sioux City	3,837
Wichita	1,642
South St. Paul	2,429
Indianapolis	4,595
New York and Jersey City	11,593
Fort Worth	11,550
Philadelphia	4,250

HOGS.

Chicago	80,689
Kansas City	50,800
Omaha	36,120
St. Joseph	31,700
Cudahy	10,374
Sioux City	13,066
Ottumwa	8,727
Cedar Rapids	5,318
Wichita	11,219
South St. Paul	13,199
Indianapolis	24,603
New York and Jersey City	42,991
Fort Worth	17,041
Philadelphia	5,517

SHEEP.

Chicago	75,313
Kansas City	32,000
Omaha	27,347
St. Joseph	6,611
Cudahy	56
Sioux City	859
South St. Paul	3,504
Indianapolis	1,383
New York and Jersey City	32,106
Fort Worth	789
Philadelphia	7,429

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO JANUARY 10, 1910.

Exports from—	Live cattle.	Gr. of beef.
New York	424	3,690
Boston	2,752	1,838
Philadelphia	1,576	—
Portland	850	—
St. John	99	—
Exports to—	Live cattle.	Gr. of beef.
London	2,224	4,873
Liverpool	1,930	595
Glasgow	50	—
Manchester	1,073	—
Avonmouth	400	—
Bermuda and West Indies	24	—
Totals to all ports	5,701	5,468
Totals to all ports last week	4,045	7,676

Government Inspection

requires your packing house to have the most

Sanitary Arrangement

We are specialists in this work Write us in regard to your requirements

TAIT-NORDMEYER ENGINEERING CO., Wright Building St. Louis

Retail Section

THE RETAIL BUTCHER AND ADVERTISING

How and Why the Dealer Can Make Money Through Publicity

(Copyright, 1909, by Frank Farrington.)

VI. WINDOW ADVERTISING.—(Continued.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the eighteenth of a series of articles on Retail Advertising, which should be of interest to every wide-awake butcher. Though it deals with the retail trade, its points are well worth the attention of wholesalers and others, to whom advertising can be made as much of a profit-earner as it can to the retailer.]

The window that gives the looker some ONE idea to carry away, and impresses it so that it is carried away, is the window that will do the store good. Hit and miss window displays mean miss when it comes to sales.

One line of goods, one price on the whole exhibit, one color, one use, some one idea carried out through the whole display, is what makes people think of it afterward. A miscellaneous display may attract lots of attention. Hundreds of people may stop and look, but they go away and forget. It is sales you are after.

This is an important thought, too, in connection with any kind of freak window shows. Live animals, moving objects and other fancy stunts may keep a crowd in front of the window, but they require careful treatment to enable them to make sales. It is not a vaudeville show that you are putting on. It is an advertising show. Shows and business will not mix unless you are selling patent medicine that way, and even then the patent medicine man cuts out all the jokes and show business when it comes to talking about his remedies.

It is another thing to show in the window exhibits of curios or of out-of-the-ordinary things in connection with your line of goods. If you sell borax and can show the public by window exhibits how the crude article is obtained in Death Valley and drawn out with twenty-mule teams, then you are doing something that is not only interesting but applicable right to your goods, something that will give the people something to talk about in connection with your store.

If you have no fixtures for your windows, save up your money and get some just as soon as you can. Plate glass and nickel fixtures that are adjustable and can be utilized in many different shapes are desirable. Neat wood fixtures, too, are attractive. If you cannot afford fixtures of the sorts suitable for displaying your kind of goods, make some. Have a place where you can store all your window stuff, so that it will be always accessible and always in good order.

Window Cards and Window Decorations.

Save your window cards and put them away, too. The life of a window card is by no means ended with its first use. It can be cut down and other lettering put on. The price part can be cut out and used time and again where a simple price is desired. Then the price part can even be cut down and 19c. made into 9c. Savings in this way reduce window expenses and make less work.

Some small stores seem to think that a window can be made valuable by spending

quite a little money once in painting it and putting up a backing, and then changing nothing but the goods, leaving the same old stage and setting.

Not so. If the surroundings and colors and hanging are alike yesterday, today and tomorrow, the casual glance of the passer by will not reveal any new attraction. The change in the display ought to be so decided as to be apparent to the most casual glance. Better not to spend so much money in a permanent background and have something new often. Of course, in an enclosed window which is panelled up all around. There is less need for the changed background for the display is larger and itself indicates the altered display as it fills the eye when looking at the window.

The enclosed window is without doubt cleaner and more satisfactory for putting goods in. It keeps out flies and dust, but unless it has glass backs it also keeps the light out of the store itself. Darkness anywhere reduces sales.

Manufacturers have a little way of sending to retailers lots of cards and streamers which they ask to have hung on the glass in your windows. Don't hang any streamers on your window glass for any man—unless you are sure that the occasion warrants it. Any kind of a sign or streamer on the glass of the window will keep the public from seeing what is behind it. Not that the streamer may be so large, but it is nearest the eye and catches the eye first and prevents one from looking further. Don't put anything on the glass unless it is to be of more importance than what is behind the glass.

Your window is doing you no good while the curtain is down or the goods out of it. As far as possible it pays to arrange a new exhibit before taking out an old one. Make the exchange in the least possible time.

Keep the Window in Service.

It may seem to the man in the small town store where not many people pass daily that the matter of an hour or so or even half a day is not important. Let that man think. Has he never known of a passer-by seeing something in the window he wanted and coming in and buying it? Doubtless he has if he has been observant. Can he tell when such a customer is going to pass the store? Obviously not. Then equally obviously he may lose just such a sale any time when the window is empty. To lose any one sale of that sort might mean to lose a customer. It might mean the difference between getting a new family in town started in your store, and getting them started in another store.

As far as possible keep a schedule made out in advance for the windows, and keep the accessories to be used in the display made up ahead of time. And speaking of accessories such as are desirable in special window displays, they can all be bought easier than they can be made, and in many cases cheaper. There are plenty of houses that make a specialty of artificial figures, flowers, plants, flags and all sorts of window things. These articles can be used over and over, Christmas things year after year and Easter goods the same way.

At a time like Christmas it is especially well to take pains with the windows, and to get up windows that the children will like. If they see things there that please them they will tell the family at home every time, and that is the best advertising you can get.

For making movable displays an electric fan is the simplest and will cause a number of mysterious motion displays, as it can do its work without being attached to the moving object. It will keep a flag waving or a balloon flying about. It will do any number of simple things that will get attention. A good clock works with a long stiff mainspring, and will run a motion piece pretty well with an occasional winding.

A small electric or water motor is the most satisfactory, and if kept concealed under the window or in the basement below it will do many things to keep the public guessing. Motion is not all, though. It is not even necessary, and the biggest stores seldom use it. The smaller store in competition with the big store can get better value out of it, as that store needs something out of the ordinary. It can rarely attract people to its windows by the magnificence of its displays.

(To be Continued.)

NOVEL MARKET INSPECTION METHOD.

The city of Montgomery, Ala., has put in force a novel method of meat market inspection, one which will arouse the interest of the trade everywhere. It is a point-scoring method by which the sanitary condition of city butcher shops is indicated. The system went into effect last week, and an average will be computed each month.

These averages together with the names of the butchers will be published for the benefit of the public. The first scores show that the cleanest market of Montgomery showed a percentage of 88 out of a possible 100, while the least cleanly showed a figure of 73.

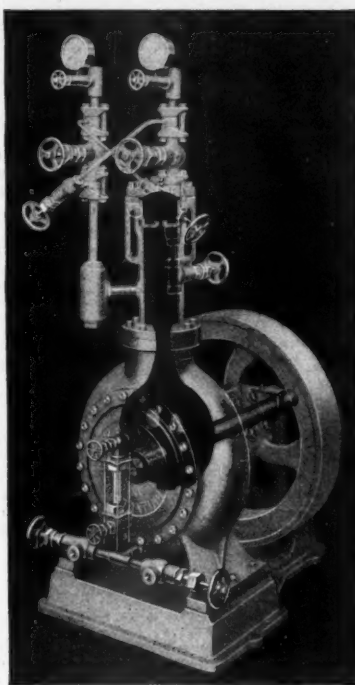
The scoring cards allow the butcher credit for each department of his shop if found to be in perfect sanitary condition as follows: Perfect screens and fans for protection against flies and insects, 15; perfect condition of counters, blocks, vessels and scales, 10; perfect condition of fish boxes and refrigerators, 10; perfect condition of floors, ceilings and walls, 15; perfect cleanliness of attendants and manner of displaying stock, 10; perfect condition of cellar, 10; perfect condition of back rooms, 5; perfect condition of delivery wagons, 10; perfect condition and manner of cleaning fish and dressing poultry and including methods of disposing of offal, 5; with perfect general condition collectively taken at 10.

Unsanitary conditions found under any of the above heads bring a black mark, and the total of black marks is taken from the total of the credits, and an average is struck at the close of the month. The butchers of the city are co-operating with the sanitary officers and declare themselves willing to submit to the scoring and will try to make the best possible showing. This is the end sought by the sanitary department.

The score card closes with the final warning that the offering for sale of decomposed stuffs will warrant a zero score regardless of other conditions.

ST. LOUIS MASTER BUTCHERS ELECT.

The St. Louis Master Butchers' Association has elected the following list of officers for the ensuing year: President, James Gallagher; first vice-president, William Deichmann; second vice-president, Albert J. Dunn; third vice-president, George Kuckenbuch; fourth vice-president, Wm. J. Reid; recording secretary, Charles L. Totsch; financial secretary, Joseph Pfleger; treasurer, M. Kelly, Jr.; inside guard, Bernhard G. Drape; outside guard, August H. Freese; trustees, Henry Sauer, Henry C. Kaufman, George Hoelzie. President Gallagher is chosen for his third term.



Phantom View of Our Machine

SAVE 75% COMPARED WITH ICE

Under No Consideration Would They Return to Ice

N. Y. & N. J. BEEF AND PROVISION CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Beef and Provision Dealers.
Main Office: 245 Newark Ave., Jersey City.

Jan. 6, 1904.

Brunswick Refrigerating Co., New Brunswick, N. J.

Gentlemen:—The four-ton refrigerating plant which you installed for our company so far is perfectly satisfactory. It is simple in construction, easily understood and the workmanship throughout is first class, and the erecting engineers thoroughly understand their business and went about it in a quiet and gentlemanly manner.

Under no consideration or circumstances would we return to the use of ice, as the system is more convenient and seventy-five per cent. more economical.

The most important part is, our boxes are perfectly dry and that the meat held in a firm condition.

Yours truly,

N. Y. & N. J. BEEF & PROVISION CO.

BRUNSWICK REFRIGERATING MACHINES

not only are much cheaper to operate than ice bills, but they do the work where ice fails. The big losses in meat and in trade, due to too warm a box can be stopped completely by the use of one of our machines. It will give you complete control of the temperature, and you can have your box as cold as you desire. It is also easy to refrigerate a display box back of the counter, giving your shop an up-to-date appearance and increasing business. Learn the experience of others in your line. Get our free catalog and butchers' endorsements.

THE BRUNSWICK REFRIGERATING CO.

120 Jersey Ave., New Brunswick, N. J.

New York Offices, 30 Church St.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

L. E. Crabb has opened a new meat market at Beattie, Kas.

O. K. Donoho has purchased the City Meat Market at Elsmore, Kas.

The Furray Grocery Company is about to add a meat market to its business at Norman, Okla.

Otta Greenwood has sold out his meat market at Ramma, Okla., to Ray Lyman.

J. O. Sundstrom has sold out his grocery and meat business at Lindsborg, Kas., to Alfred and David Hjerpe.

F. A. Burlington has added a stock of groceries to his meat market at Wayland, Mich.

E. Perks has sold out his stock of meats at Greenville, Mich., to his son, Leslie Perks.

J. H. Davidson has succeeded to the meat business of Herber & Son at Ainsworth, Neb.

Mr. Luntz has disposed of his butcher shop at Sutton, Neb., to Dan Griffin of Madison.

G. Brown of Central City has purchased the meat market of Edward Bishoff at Ohio, Neb.

John Lindsay of Greenfield, Okla., has purchased the meat market of W. A. Stoll at Beatrice, Neb.

Frank Kite has purchased the Adams butcher shop at Belvidere, Neb.

John Frazee has purchased the butcher shop of Larson & Schultz in Stamford, Neb.

Frank Dehut has engaged in the meat business in Kenesaw, Neb.

P. R. Erickson has purchased the grocery and meat business of Grosseup Bros., in Spokane, Wash.

W. S. Miller has sold out his meat business at Vancouver, Wash., to the Vancouver Butter Co.

A. Heineman has disposed of his butcher shop at Portland, Ore., to Brockhouse & Ness.

Windle & Company are reported having engaged in the wholesale meat business at St. John, Ore.

Wm. Chandler has purchased the Pentecost meat market at Starbuck, Wash.

W. H. Gordon has engaged in the meat business at Acme, Wash.

Mapes Bros. have succeeded J. H. Mapes & Son in the meat business at Salem, Ore.

J. A. Hudson has succeeded Hooper & Hudson in the meat business at Elgin, Ore.

Hibbard & Hollman have sold out their butcher shop at Dallas, Ore., to E. J. Stouffer.

C. D. Hayburn and Stark & Long have opened meat markets at Pendleton, Ore.

H. W. Bacon has purchased the grocery and meat business of Wm. Lane at Cromwell, Ia.

Squires Bros. will discontinue their meat business at Rawhide, Nev.

P. A. Raynor & Company have purchased the meat business of M. Tracy at Malone, N. Y.

The meat market of E. C. Fritz at Shinglehouse, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

J. F. Baldwin has sold his meat market at Washington, Pa., to Geo. McQuown.

The Consumers' Market Company, Wilson,

N. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,500. A. J. Armstrong and others are the incorporators.

Fire destroyed the grocery and meat market of M. Barketts at Hickman, Ky.

S. W. Buchanan has purchased the meat market of Konechy Brothers at Bryan, Tex.

E. L. Correll will open a meat market at El Campo, Tex.

The meat market of M. Herschman at Hartford, Conn., has been damaged by fire.

Don Gelly has moved his meat market to his new building at Waterloo, Ia.

Geo. Harris' meat market at Oxford, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market of C. Van Wie, at Lansingburgh, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.

The Farvis meat market at Mount Pleasant, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

The Campbell meat market at Sapulpa, Okla., has been damaged by fire.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL SUPPLY CO.

Hotel, Steamship and Restaurant Supplies

BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB, POULTRY, GAME, TONGUES, HAMS, BACON, LARD, Etc.

432 West 14th Street NEW YORK

Telephone 1747-Chicago

Deerfoot Farm Sausages

ARE NOW IN SEASON

Send orders direct to DEERFOOT FARM, Southboro, Mass., and receive goods strictly fresh, by express prepaid.

New York Section

F. A. Fowler, head of the Swift beef sales department, was in New York this week.

A. Silz, of the big New York poultry house of that name, has been in the West cornering the squab market.

Vice-president Edward F. Swift, of Swift & Company, returned this week on the Lusitania from a trip abroad.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Jan. 8 averaged 8.40 cents per pound.

T. P. Kidd, manager of the Swift export department in New York, returned this week from an extended tour of the West Indies.

They are arranging at Richard Webber's in Harlem for their annual theatre party. It will take place this year just before the beginning of Lent.

A picture and description of the handsome country mansion of W. H. Noyes, of Swift & Company, at Tenafly, N. J., appeared in one of the New York papers last Sunday.

L. H. Heymann, the Morris beef department head, is still a New York visitor. Mr. Heymann was for a long time a real New Yorker, and he likes to linger when he can.

Buffalo meat was introduced on the New York market this week by a Washington Market firm, but at last reports no effect was reported on the prime beef market as a result.

J. Vincent Labate and Alfonso Lambroso, who compose the firm of Labate & Lambroso, produce dealers at No. 14-25 Union street, Brooklyn, were taken before United States Commissioner Morle Tuesday, charged with having violated the meat inspection law by contracting to ship from New York to Pennsylvania 80 pounds of pork fat backs without having the meat inspected and passed on by government inspector. It is alleged by Inspector Stuck that he discovered the meat labeled as groceries on the Manhattan docks of the Erie Railroad.

Moses May, a Brooklyn banker, and for many years a prominent Brooklyn slaughterer, died last week at his home in that borough. Mr. May, who was born in Strasburg seventy-six years ago, came to this country when 15 years old. He went to live in Brooklyn, and for four years was employed in driving cattle through the streets. He later entered the butchering and slaughtering business on his own account on a capital of \$57, and founded the big slaughtering house in Johnson avenue, now under the firm name of Max Levy & May. Mr. May retired from active business several years ago, but retained his association with several financial institutions and the many charitable organizations he was interested in.

KIRSCHMEYER BACK FROM ABROAD.

Mr. L. Kirschmeier, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, returned last week, as stated by The National Provisioner, from a fourteen weeks' tour of Europe. Mr. Kirschmeier visited all the company's chief European houses and agencies, and established several new connections as well. He finds commercial conditions abroad much improved, and the demand for American products is an encouraging condition.

"Europe likes our products," said Mr. Kirschmeier, "and has confidence in us. They have come to realize over there that our meat inspection is thoroughly efficient, and they are willing to recognize it so far as possible. Nowhere abroad did I find in-

spection better than ours, and nowhere were general sanitary conditions as good as we have here. S. & S. products are very highly respected everywhere, and you can buy them in any country in Europe.

"One thing which impressed me particularly at this time was the tremendous size of the butterine industry over there. There is an immense amount of oleomargarine used, and nowhere is there the slightest prejudice manifested against it. There are no restrictions upon its use, as there are in the United States, and everywhere it is regarded, both officially and by consumers, in a fair spirit and as a wholesome food product entitled to recognition alongside all other food products on its own merits."

EAST SIDE MASTER BUTCHERS' BALL.

More than a thousand of the master butchers of Greater New York, with their wives and families, enjoyed the sixteenth annual entertainment and ball of the United Master Butchers of America, East Side Branch, at the Palm Garden, 58th street and Lexington avenue, last Monday night. The talent for the entertainment, which was furnished by leading vaudeville managers, was of the highest order and included many of the prominent vaudeville artists who are now performing in New York. After the entertainment many pleasant hours were spent dancing and listening to the concert music of the band.

National President Edward F. O'Neill was chairman of the reception committee. An East Side ball without Eddie O'Neill would be like "Hamlet" with the Dane left out, except that while the latter was a melancholy sort of chap, the butchers' president is the very essence of jollity, and it is at the East Side ball that he is generally at his best in this respect. There was a very large representation from other New York branches of the trade at large, both retail and wholesale, all the packing concerns and other wholesalers being represented, while officers and members of the West Side, Bronx and all the Brooklyn and Long Island branches were on hand with their wives and friends.

Among them were noticed Meyer Meyer and wife, Ike Meyer, Col. James Weston, Messrs. Frank Cramer, John L. Bruckheimer, John Koenigsberger, Gill, O'Donnell, Byrnes and Lastvogel of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company; M. Kahn and Goldie, of Jos. Stern & Son; M. Levy, W. Wirsing, Louis Joseph, Joe Bauer, and others of the S. & S. Company; Messrs. Walter Blumenthal, Sol London, Ike Israelson, and others of the United Dressed Beef Company.

In the Swift box were Manager Edward Fetterly and Mrs. Fetterly, Miss McQuade and mother, and Mr. C. Bradford Brown.

Among East Side Branch members present were: Mr. and Mrs. E. F. O'Neill, Mr. Geo. Thomson and lady, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Shaffer and son, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Wagner and sons, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bauer and son, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Grimm, Miss Grimm, Mr. and Mrs. L. Goldschmidt and family, Messrs. H. & L. Levy, Mr. Arthur Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. M. Heins, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Heim and sons, Messrs. Dochterman and Gebhardt and families, Messrs. Woelfle and Pfeiffer, sisters and brothers; Mr. and Mrs. O. Weiss, Mr. A. Kallman and wife, Mr. N. Rosenau and wife, Mr. Max Friedheim, Mrs. L. Lowenfels, Mr. and Mrs. L. Friedheim, Messrs. Werdenschlag, Mottier and sisters, Mr. and Mrs. Max Tauzer, Mr. Michael Utter and wife, Mr. Max Hecht, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. Laudauer and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Greenwald, Mr. A. Dressler, Mr. A. Buxbaum and wife, Mr. Ben Stern and wife, Mr. Sol Berger and wife, Mr. and Mrs. L. Mansbach, Mr. Sam Appel, Mr. Ferd Graf and Mr. W. C. Webb.

The management of the ball included the following committees: Reception Committee—E. F. O'Neill, chairman; Geo. Thomson, Jac. Schmidt, Moe Heins, Max Gross, Ike Karpf, Ferd. Graf, G. H. Shaffer, Herman Levy, Martin Vath, Ben Isenberg, Ad. Buxbaum, Mich. Utter. Arrangement Committee—H. A. Hamburger, chairman; N. Rosenau, secretary; Louis Levy, treasurer; Leop. Buchsbaum, Louis Ehrlich, Ad. Falk, John Gebhardt, B. Isenberg, Ch. Kuhlthau, J. T. Bauer, Jos. Meyer, John Grab, G. Gitterman, Geo. Kuntz, L. Mansbach.

The officers of the East Side Branch are: President, Louis Goldschmidt; first vice-president, Geo. W. Diggins; second vice-president, Otto Weiss; treasurer, Arthur Meyer; recording secretary, Charles Young; financial secretary, N. Rosenau; corresponding secretary, Louis Levy; sergeant-at-arms, M. Brenn-wasser. Trustees—Geo. Thomson, Jac. Schmidt, M. Heins, Herman Levy, Jacob Bloch, Geo. H. Shaffer.

UNITED DRESSED BEEF CO. BALL.

The 16th annual entertainment and ball of the United Dressed Beef Company's Mutual Aid Society was held last Friday evening at Terace Garden, in East 58th street. This is one of the principal social events of the winter season in the trade, and generally brings out about everybody worth knowing in New York meat circles. The 1910 event was not an exception. The capacity of the opera house and garden was taxed to the utmost, but everybody was looked after and had a good time throughout.

The vaudeville entertainment, in which the society has always taken pride, was one of the best that money and good judgment could provide. Ike Schwartz's acquaintance with the stage always helps in these affairs in getting the best to be had. The National Provisioner is not a theatrical review; but, anyway, it is not necessary to print the names of the artists appearing to prove the high quality of the U. D. B. entertainment. That is always maintained. The dancing that followed the entertainment lasted through 18 numbers and unlimited extras, and Joe Lewin's players were ready to go home in an ambulance when their labors were completed. But everybody had a splendid time, and as no one offered Abe Frank a joke cigar, there was peace and harmony throughout.

The boxes and parquette were the scene of a brilliant assemblage. The crowd was so great, and everyone moved about so sociably that it was impossible to get more than a proportion of the names of those present.

Some of those noted in the boxes were the following:

Box A.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sole, Col. Cody.

Box B.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Seligman, Mr. Louis Seligman, Miss Rita Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Bevins.

Box D.—Simon Levy and wife, Herman Levy and wife, Nathan Levy and wife.

Box 1.—Mr. Lewis A. London, Mrs. Lewis A. London, Miss Edith London, Mr. E. A. London, Mr. B. Nierman, Mr. Harry Florsheim.

Box 2.—G. M. Sparling, A. E. Nevins, C. H. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bernstein, Miss Helen Bernstein, Mr. and Mrs. S. Ellinger, Mrs. Rose Stern, Mrs. Goldman.

Box 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Solinger, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bloch, Messrs. Jerome and David Bloch, Miss Cecile Bloch, Mr. Harry Levine, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Davis, Miss Davis.

Box 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Edelmuth, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Backrack, Mrs. N. Herbert, Mr. Chas. Barry.

Box 5.—Mr. and Mrs. Thos. C. Naughton, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Davedow, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Ellinger, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Nierman, Mr. and Mrs. Sol J. London.

Box 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Adelsdorfer, Mr. and Mrs. Max Brand, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Rosenthal, Mr. Jacob Adelsdorfer, Mrs. H. Rosenthal, Master Meyer Adelsdorfer, Leo and Jesse Brandt.

